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Last-Minute Bid Made by Heath To Avoid Strike

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The British government tonight offered an eleventh-hour bid to avert a strike by coal miners and there were immediate signs that a threatened national rise in the mines could be averted. The miners are scheduled to begin two days of voting tomorrow on whether they could strike in support of pay demands.

Britain Eases Stand That Locked EEC Into Energy Plan

By David Haworth
RUSSELL, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Britain tonight climbed down in its previous insistence that it can be no agreement about common market energy policy as a deal is completed on a final fund to help Europe's underdeveloped areas.

Mr. Heath's letter setting out his terms for more peace talks was a response to one from Mr. Heath last week in which the prime minister unsuccessfully appealed to the miners not to go ahead with a strike ballot of their members.

Mr. Heath's comments today went some way toward confirming reports that he is playing a key behind-the-scenes role in efforts to find a last-minute peace formula and prevent a coal strike that would badly damage the industry and cripple the economy.

Mr. Heath said in a radio interview that he had written to Mr. Whitelaw yesterday to say that the report on relative pay scales in British industry could be helpful.

It will provide a way of having a look at the miners' relative position," he said. But he added that "their position could only be settled by a full, objective review in which all parties could give evidence."

Letter From Wilson
Opposition Labor leader Harold Wilson also wrote to Mr. Heath last night, urging him to use the report as a way out.

Some newspaper reports said that Mr. Heath might call the miners' leaders to 10 Downing Street for talks next week after the result of the miners' strike ballot is known.

Moro, in Kuwait, Backs Arab Stand
KUWAIT, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Italy and Kuwait said today that a just and durable peace in the Middle East should be based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and safeguarding the "legitimate" rights of the Palestinian people.

The statement came in a joint communiqué issued at the end of a 24-hour visit to Kuwait by Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, who left for Tehran.

Speculation centered on a new offer by Mr. Heath to discuss relative pay levels—the difference between miners' wages and money paid to other industrial workers. "Special Cases"

Mr. Heath's offer is based on an official report published last week which suggests extra money for "special cases" in industry. Until now the proposals had been regarded by the government as long-term and not appropriate in the present crisis atmosphere.

The official report was written by Derek Bass, chief of the state-run National Coal Board. He reported earlier today that Employment Secretary William Whitelaw was seriously considering his plea to use his official report on relative pay scales as a means for new talks.

Until now, the 270,000 miners have been enforcing an overtime ban which has already caused serious shortages at power stations and in industry. The government has blamed the miners for the introduction of a three-day work week.

Earlier today, Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, wrote a personal letter to Mr. Heath, saying his union could not take part in any more talks unless the government made a better cash offer to the miners.

Reply to Heath
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NOISY RETURN—Egyptian troops in Suez city abandoned military discipline yesterday, firing rifles and pistols into the air to welcome home the first civilians to arrive in the city since Israeli troops withdrew.

Egypt Calls Syria Essential at Geneva

CAIRO, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Egypt believes that Syria's participation in the Geneva peace talks is essential for "activating" the conference, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said today.

He said that Cairo was holding talks with Damascus on this question. In statements broadcast by Cairo radio, Mr. Fahmy said that states participating in the conference were agreed that the Palestinians should take part in the talks.

"Egypt is in favor of this, and the Palestinians will take part at the appropriate time," he said. Mr. Fahmy held talks today with U.S. Ambassador Herman E. Long, Jr., in an effort to bring about a Middle East development and bilateral relations, diplomatic sources said.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, Premier Golda Meir said today that Israel was ready to return the Syrian territory it captured last October after Damascus meets its terms on Israeli prisoners of war. A senior government official said later that the Egyptian position that progress on convening disengagement talks with Syria would be reached by April.

At the same time, the Soviet Union prodded Syria to follow Egypt's example of reaching a disengagement agreement with Israel to maintain tactical solidarity with Cairo.

A commentary today in the party newspaper, Pravda, indicated that Mr. Fahmy had been successful in his mission here last week to persuade Moscow to use its influence to coax the Syrians into following the Egyptian negotiating tactics.

In the meantime, military sources in Tel Aviv today reported that the first firm signs of "thinning out" operations by Egyptian troops in the Sinai to match continued Israeli withdrawals from the west bank of the Suez Canal.

"It appears that today they started to move forces," said an Israeli area commander identified as Yoel. In an interview broadcast by the armed forces radio.

The officer said the Egyptian Third Army "began to move various types of weaponry such as anti-tank cannons to the rear" on the west bank of the waterway.

"We gave strict orders not to touch civilian equipment and during the pullback our forces behaved accordingly to the fullest," he said.

Military sources said the Egyptians may have based their charges on damage resulting from battle in the city last October or artillery hits dating from the 1969-70 "war of attrition" on the Suez front.

Israeli forces probably will not blow up the asphalted road and earth causeway they built to span the waterway at their bridgehead into Egypt, the sources said.

Appeal to Lift Oil Embargo
Sadat Took Kissinger Message to Arabs
By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Appeals by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to other Arab leaders to lift the oil embargo against the United States were described yesterday as fulfillment of a pledge he made to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

A senior administration official said that, according to information received here, Mr. Sadat told such Arab leaders as King Fahd of Saudi Arabia that American policy in the Middle East had changed and that, in response to the shift, the oil embargo should be ended.

Mr. Sadat, according to the U.S. official, informed Mr. Kissinger during the recent negotiating of an Egyptian-Israeli troop-pullback accord that he would show his gratitude for Mr. Kissinger's negotiating role by trying to get the oil embargo lifted.

Accordingly, Mr. Sadat left on Jan. 18—the day the accord was signed—for a six-day trip to eight Arab countries: Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Qatar, Algeria and Morocco.

During the trip, the State Department learned, Mr. Sadat not only explained the terms of the agreement with Israel but also urged the Arabs to moderate their embargo against the United States, the official said.

So far, he reported, the results of Mr. Sadat's trip were not known, but the Egyptian's mission was one reason that Mr. Kissinger was so optimistic at his news conference last week that the oil embargo would soon be lifted, he said.

The embargo was imposed in October by the Arab oil producers, led by Saudi Arabia, because of American military support for Israel. Officially, the embargo was to remain in effect until Israel set up a timetable for withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory.

Mr. Sadat and some other Arab leaders have argued that this is too harsh a penalty and some had privately said that they would support a lifting of the embargo once a troop-disengagement agreement was signed.

In another development, George S. Vest, the State Department spokesman, said that Belgium had accepted President Nixon's invitation to attend a meeting of oil-consuming nations beginning in Washington on Feb. 11.

Others to Attend
Of the parties invited to the meeting, only France had not yet replied. All the others had accepted—Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, the European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Most officials at the department believe that France will ultimately accept the invitation despite strong reservations about the meeting.

The French have urged a meeting under UN auspices to bring together all consumers and producers, but the United States believes that it would be more useful for the major oil consumers to continue their policies before meeting with the oil producers.

Mr. Jobert, who returned from a six-day trip to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria last night, scheduled his new trip to the Middle East despite objections to bilateral deals not only in Washington but also in West Germany, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

France Defends Its Policy Of Wooing Arab Oil States
PARIS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The French government declared today that Foreign Minister Michel Jobert has laid a sound basis for French economic efforts in Arab countries which France considers to be British-American preserves.

In furtherance of that policy it was announced that Mr. Jobert planned to fly to Iraq in a few days. He has just returned here from a trip to the Middle East.

Information Minister Jean-Philippe Léautaud also said that today's regular Wednesday cabinet meeting again failed to discuss President Nixon's invitation to Mr. Jobert to attend a conference of Western oil-consuming nations, Feb. 11 in Washington.

Mr. Jobert has greeted President Nixon's invitation with coolness, labeling it a "virtual provocation" against oil-producing nations which, he said, might see the conference as an attempt by the industrialized nations to enforce a reduction of oil prices.

"No decision has been made on this issue yet," Mr. Léautaud said. A news conference after the Elysée Palace meeting presided over by President Georges Pompidou.

Political sources said Mr. Jobert, who wants to convene an early United Nations conference on energy or an Arab-European conference, might find it difficult to participate in the Washington meeting, which has been openly criticized by the Arab oil nations.

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Nixon Sees U.S. 'Breaking Back' Of Energy Crisis

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—President Nixon told Congress tonight in a prepared State of the Union message that 1974 can be a year in which the United States "breaks the back of the energy crisis" and takes "another giant stride toward lasting peace in the world."

In a message to a joint session of the impeachment-conscious Congress, the President sought to show that he still is the nation's leader despite his Watergate troubles. Along with his 25,000-word message to Congress, the President plans to personally deliver a nationally televised speech on Capitol Hill—his first address there since he reported buoyantly to the Congress on the results of his trip to China and the Soviet Union on June 1, 1973. Last year he simply sent his State of the Union message to Congress but did not deliver it.

The televised speech, which Mr. Nixon is to deliver with the message, is considered by White House aides to be one of the most important he has ever made since it is aimed at a Congress and nation acutely aware of pressures to impeach him.

A White House spokesman, asked whether the President intended to discuss in his address the possibility of his resigning, said "No."

In the message to Congress, the President listed 10 goals to make 1974 a year of progress for the nation.

"We enter 1974 not at the beginning of a historical cycle, but in the middle of one," the President's message said.

"Beginnings have been made in many vital areas—beginnings which we now must build upon. New needs have arisen which we are in the process of addressing."

"Opportunities are coalescing which give us a chance to make historic progress toward a stable peace and expanding prosperity."

The President said he launches his legislative recommendations "with major emphasis on the American taxpayer should not be increased."

"Our new initiatives, therefore, should be scaled to what can prudently be spent, given the level of revenues that would be generated by the existing tax structure at full utilization of our resources."

"Increases in federal spending should be kept to a minimum but the budget should be flexible enough to be used, if necessary, to maintain jobs and prosperity."

"It is essential that we break the old habit of regarding any federal program, once established, as permanent; we must learn to scrap old programs that are no longer effective or needed in favor of new ones that are. This is the only way we can afford to do what must be done."

Given these guidelines, the President said, a number of "major new initiatives" are ripe for action "this year," several of which can be milestones on our march to a life of greater freedom, greater opportunity and greater prosperity for all.

The President said: "In particular, 1974 can be the year in which:



Judge Gordon Ringer

Nixon to Bar Appearing at Trial in Calif.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—President Nixon will refuse to testify personally in the California trial of his former aide, John D. Ehrlichman, despite a court order won by the defense, the White House said today.

A Nixon spokesman left open the possibility that the President might answer written questions in the state court trial.

Earlier today, Attorney General William B. French III criticized the court order as "unreasonable" because the President of the United States can't appear in every "justice of the peace court all over this country at the whim of that justice of the peace."

Mr. French told reporters that he has ordered a Justice Department study to determine whether the subpoena sets a precedent for summoning the President to testify in a broad range of legal proceedings involving the government.

Plumbers' Burial
At the request of Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyers, California Superior Court Judge Gordon Ringer said yesterday that he will instruct Mr. Nixon to appear as a material witness in the trial of Mr. Ehrlichman and two other defendants in the White House plumbers' burglary case.

Mr. Nixon's refusal to appear could, in the long run, benefit Mr. Ehrlichman's case by giving him a basis for arguing that testimony vital to his defense was being withheld.

Mr. Ehrlichman and the other defendants, former White House aides David Young and G. Gordon Liddy, have contended that Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Hughes Stock-Fraud Charges Quashed, Assailed by Judge
RENO, Nev., Jan. 30 (AP).—Stock-fraud charges against billionaire Howard Hughes in connection with his purchase of a regional airline were dismissed today by a U.S. District Court judge. He called the indictment one of the worst he had ever seen.

Judge Bruce Thompson threw out all of the nine-count indictment that a federal grand jury had returned against Mr. Hughes and four other men.

In Washington, the Justice Department said that it would seek another indictment of the five as soon as possible. Department spokesman Robert Stevenson said that government lawyers will re-draft the charges in an effort to eliminate defects cited by Judge Thompson today.

The reclusive, much-traveled Mr. Hughes had been charged with Robert Maheu, Chester C. Davis, David B. Charnay and James H. Nall with having conspired to drive down the stock of Air West, a Western feeder airline, and then having persuaded directors to sell to Mr. Hughes. After acquiring control in 1969, he reorganized Hughes Air West.



WARM APPLAUSE—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro acknowledging speeches in Havana yesterday during Mr. Brezhnev's visit.

Warsaw Again On Emigration

WARSAW, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Polish and West German leaders met here today for talks aimed at breaking an apparent deadlock in their negotiations on the emigration of Germans from Poland.

Deputy Foreign Minister Czerwinski, originally due to leave after two days of last night, continued the talks today.

Cuba Told by Brezhnev Reds Oppose Export of Revolution

MIAMI, Jan. 30 (AP).—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev told Cubans yesterday that their 15-year-old commitment to Communism was an inspiration for "all oppressed countries of the world" but that Communism was embarked on a quest for peace.

In an apparent effort to moderate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's policy of supporting leftist revolutionary movements in Latin America, the Russian leader said that Communists do not believe in exporting revolution to other countries, because all the socialist camp wants is "a lasting peace."

"Revolution ripens within the territory of one country or another," Mr. Brezhnev told a crowd of several hundred thousand in Havana. "How and when it sprouts, and what form and methods are employed, are the business of that country."

In a speech carried throughout Cuba on radio and television and monitored here, he said that while his country supports Cuba militarily as well as economically, "Soviet weapons in the hands of Cubans are not for attacking anyone. They serve the cause of peace and tranquility."

At the same time, he termed "inadmissible and criminal" any attempts by other nations to quash the legitimate expression of a revolutionary people.

"We are not pacifists," he declared. "And, of course, we are not in favor of freezing the socio-political processes taking place within countries."

"Peace, to our understanding, is the unconditional respect of the right of the peoples in socialist countries to build their new society without interference of any sort from the outside."

Mr. Brezhnev, in Cuba on his first visit, praised Premier Castro and other Cuban leaders for their success in establishing the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Refused Documents to Senate

Investigators Accuse Rebozo of Taking Campaign Funds

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Senate Watergate committee investigators have developed information that G. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, President Nixon's close friend, may have converted presidential campaign money to his personal use, according to well-placed committee officials.

Mr. Rebozo refused this week to turn over to the committee documents that the investigators believe would provide proof of his conversion.

Committee sources said their information had been obtained through a careful search of various financial records already in the committee's possession.

A ranking official on the committee said yesterday, "I have no doubt that the records will clearly show that the money went to Mr. Rebozo's personal account and that part of it was put to personal use."

Officials said the amount of money was probably less than \$500,000.

Mr. Rebozo could not be reached for comment. His attorneys, William Prates and Alan Green, did not return telephone calls.

The sources said they were not sure whether the money involved had been donated to Mr. Nixon's 1968 or 1972 campaign, but they did have clear evidence that the money was converted to his personal use as late as June, 1972.

Among the documents submitted by the committee are records of a June 28, 1972, transfer of \$4,562.32 from the "Thomas J. Watson Fund" to the "W. Mark Rebozo Fund." The Watson fund, which was set up by the Watson family, is a trust account for the Key Biscayne Bank and the Key Biscayne Bank.

Senators Told of Kissinger, Plumbers' Tie

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—Senators yesterday were told that a recent report by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on the Middle East, which was headed by Sen. Henry A. Jackson, D., Wash., had found a "link" between the "plumbers" and the "plumbers' tie."

Mr. Kissinger, in a press conference last week, acknowledged that he had heard a tape recording of Mr. Young's conversation with Mr. Robert W. Welch, a prominent conservative leader, in which Mr. Young was said to have mentioned the "plumbers' tie."

Mr. Kissinger's statement came in the wake of a Senate hearing on the "plumbers' tie" which was held last week. The hearing was held in a closed session and was attended by a limited number of senators and staff members.

Mr. Kissinger's statement was seen as an attempt to defuse the "plumbers' tie" controversy. He said that he had heard the tape recording and that he had not seen the transcript of the conversation.

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JUST IN CASE—A sheet of gas rationing coupons being examined, after it came off the press in Washington yesterday, by deputy federal energy chief Joseph Sawhill.

Mansfield Sees Energy Bill Minus Oil-Firm Windfall Tax

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, predicted today that Congress will approve an emergency energy bill but leave the problem of windfall profits aside for the time being.

Sen. Mansfield told reporters he felt Senate-Energy negotiators would attempt to draft a new bill, since the original was sent back to conference by the Senate yesterday by a 57-37 vote.

The bill would have given President Nixon broad powers to meet the energy crisis, including rationing of gasoline.

"They might take what they can get together and pass that and forget windfall profits for the present," he said.

The windfall profit tax was the main point that united Senate liberals and conservatives in voting against the bill. The administration and oil companies also opposed that section.

Nixon to Bar Appearing at Trial in Calif.

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They should not be prosecuted for activities conducted in good faith as part of their official duties. Mr. Young and Liddy are charged with burglary and conspiracy in the case.

The three have been charged with conspiracy and burglary for the break-in at the Beverly Hills office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Mr. Ellsberg was being investigated for his distribution of the Pentagon papers.

Deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren said that White House attorneys "will recommend to the President, that he respectfully decline to appear... on constitutional grounds."

Mr. Warren made clear that the President would heed that advice.

But he left open the possibility that Mr. Nixon might respond to written questions.

"If other requests are put to the White House, they will be dealt with as they arise," he said in answer to a newsmen's question.

In Los Angeles, however, Mr. Ellsberg's attorney Douglas Dalton said: "We're going to continue in our efforts to have the subpoena issued out of the court in Washington." He added: "We have no present plans to confer with White House counsel prior to any trial."

At any rate, Mr. Saxbe said, the issue probably is headed for higher courts for a decision on the extent of presidential immunity from subpoenas. He said that Assistant Attorney General Robert G. Dixon is studying the case "as it's going to apply to a thousand others that we have."

Mr. Ellsberg apparently sought Mr. Nixon's testimony to buttress his contention that his "plumbers' activities were conducted in compliance with a presidential directive. Mr. Ellsberg has denied knowledge of the actual break-in until after it was carried out.

Mr. Saxbe was reminded that criminal cases arising out of presidential orders are rare and was asked how the subpoena in an unusual criminal trial could have such a broad implication for other cases, primarily civil suits, such as the case of a New York doctor who has demanded the tape recording of a brief Oval Office visit with the President as evidence in a tax proceeding.

Mr. Saxbe said that the judge in that case acceded to the demand although the doctor failed to demonstrate its relevance to the tax charges.

Meanwhile, H. R. Haldeman, once President Nixon's top lieutenant and now a target of Watergate prosecutors, has returned to Washington for more questioning by two grand juries, court sources said.

In State of the Union Message

Nixon Sees U.S. Beating Energy Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

being "held to the minimum." Almost 90 percent of the increase, he said, is unavoidable under existing law while the relatively controllable increase is only 4.2 percent.

The President said, "Many unnecessary barriers to trade... [remain] which need to be lowered or removed." He called on Congress "with special urgency" to pass the administration's trade reform act, which has been held up by legislators' sentiment against granting trade concessions to the Soviet Union because of Moscow's discrimination against Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel.

Such legislative obstacles, he said, "make more difficult the kind of cooperative effort between the United States and other governments which is necessary if we are to work together for peace in the Middle East and throughout the world."

"I am confident that by working with the Congress we can find a solution to this problem that will avoid a major setback in our peace-making efforts."

The President said that "new international agreements on investment, policies and new mechanisms for dispute settlement are high on our negotiating agenda for the coming year."

"Arbitrary Increases"

The United States, his message said, "must continue to work for economic arrangements which permit the beneficial flow of international investment so that all may derive the maximum benefits from their own resources."

The President noted with pleasure that the United States has held the "completed the phase-out of controls" on U.S. private investments abroad.

Mr. Nixon cited especially the Arab oil embargo and particularly "arbitrary increases" in the price of oil which "have created major economic problems for many countries, including the United States."

"It continued, these policies would require enormous transfers of goods and assets from oil-importing nations, transfers which would present a serious burden for even the wealthiest countries and which would be virtually unbearable for the less-developed countries."

U.S. objectives, said Mr. Nixon, are to "get world oil prices down from levels that are arbitrary and exploitative. We must also cooperate to ensure that the international and domestic economic policies of the advanced countries do not compound the economic disturbances created by the current emergency but rather that we do all that can be done to contain and limit those disturbances."

On the energy crisis, Mr. Nixon said "the number one legislative concern must be the energy crisis." He continued:

"The cooperative efforts of the American people, together with measures already taken by the administration, have significantly reduced the immediate impact of the energy crisis."

"Respectful of the possibility of restoring the flow of Middle East oil, we must act now to ensure that we are never again dependent on foreign sources of supply for our energy needs. We must continue to slow the rise in our rate of consumption, and we must sharply increase our domestic production."

"I do want to urge... that the critical energy measures which I have proposed be made the first order of legislative business in this session of the Congress, and that work go forward expeditiously on the others. These measures which I request be given the highest priority are the following:

"A special energy act which would permit additional restrictions on energy consumption and would postpone temporarily certain Clean Air Act requirements for power plants and automotive emissions."

"A windfall profits tax which would prevent profiteering at the expense of public sacrifice."

"Unemployment insurance for people in areas impacted by serious economic dislocation..."

"Mandatory reporting by major energy companies on their inventories, their production and their reserves."

"I am also asking that the Congress quickly establish the Federal Energy Administration and the Energy Research and Development Administration to provide the appropriate organizational structure for administering the national energy policy, as we work toward the establishment of a department of energy and natural resources."

The President also declared:

"The nation's economy during the past three years has reached an unprecedented level of material prosperity..."

"The major policy decisions we took in 1971 contributed significantly to this prosperity—both here and in other countries..."

"Now we have finally entered into a more flexible and realistic international financial system. Much remains to be done to complete the transition, but its beneficial results are already clear..."

Obituaries

Murray M. Chotiner, 64, Nixon Confidant



Murray M. Chotiner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Murray M. Chotiner, 64, longtime political confidant of President Nixon and a former White House aide, died early today, White House officials said.

A spokesman at Washington Hospital Center said that death was believed due to a pulmonary embolism, a blood clot that is carried to the lungs. An autopsy is scheduled.

Mr. Chotiner was injured last week in an automobile accident in suburban McLean, Va., but was reported during the weekend to be recovering.

being a Communist or of sympathizing with the Communists or of being in league with them," Mr. Chotiner recalled. "All we did was publish her voting record."

Benjamin Steinberg

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Benjamin Steinberg, 58, a music director and conductor who had been a violin prodigy, died yesterday at his home here. Mr. Steinberg, who was born in Baltimore, made his debut in New York's Town Hall at the age of 11.

When he completed his musical studies he continued his career as a violinist in several leading orchestras, including the Pittsburgh and NBC Symphony Orchestras.

His first conducting engagement was with the National Youth Administration Symphony in 1941 and he since conducted many orchestras in the United States, Europe and South America.

Princess Di Bitetto

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The death on Saturday in a clinic near Paris of Princess Emily Clito-Philomarine di Bitetto, widow of Prince Carlo of that kingdom, was announced yesterday by her cousin, Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., R.I. Princess Emily was born Emily Stuart Taylor of New York.

Kennedy Sues Nixon on Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., filed suit in federal district court here yesterday, charging that President Nixon acted unconstitutionally when he vetoed a transportation bill during the congressional Christmas recess.

The suit contends that the President acted improperly in imposing a "pocket veto" on a measure which would have allowed buses bought with federal money to be used for charter services.

Under the Constitution the President must sign or veto a bill within 10 days after it receives it from Congress.

If that 10-day period expires while Congress is adjourned, the President can block the bill from becoming law by simply pocketing it and taking no action on it.

Sen. Kennedy contends that the pocket veto may be used by the President only during a congressional adjournment which is to be followed by national elections and the reconvening of a new Congress—not during an adjournment which is to be followed by the return of the same Congress.

News Analysis

Federal Issues Are Crucial to Subpoena

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).

The question last summer as to whether the President could be ordered to comply with a subpoena, a matter of judges' reprieves, has become a matter of state officials' reprieves.

The question then became whose subpoena—only the Watergate special prosecutor's, or a subpoena from the Senate Watergate committee as well?

Yesterday, before the courts had decided the second question, a Los Angeles judge added a third question: Can anyone subpoena the President, in any court, in any trial, in any state?

When Judge Gordon Ringer of the State Superior Court in Los Angeles announced that he would authorize a procedure leading to a subpoena of President Nixon to testify in the trial of John D. Ehrlichman, his former aide, it evoked a vision of the President of the United States spending his term rushing to the airport and flying off to one courthouse after another to testify in Watergate-related cases.

Judge Ringer's announcement raises a number of questions.

A State Judge

First, can Judge Ringer, a member of the California state judiciary rather than a federal judge, require the presence of someone who lives outside the state?

Second, can he, as a state official, require the presence of a federal official?

And if those two questions are resolved, can a state judge order the President of the United States to appear?

While there was some disagreement among lawyers interviewed on the answers to these questions, several said that the answer to each was a qualified yes.

The first question, of a state court's power to reach beyond the boundaries of the state, is crucial, for if the judge has no such power, the defendant's right to a fair trial is over—Mr. Nixon can simply abstain from trips to San Clemente for a while.

The Constitution apparently does not provide for such power.

According to Richard Uviller, professor at the Columbia Law School, the defendant's right under the Sixth Amendment to call witnesses does not extend beyond the jurisdiction of the state in which he is tried.

Compact Among States

But, to remedy this "flaw," as Prof. Uviller put it, nearly all the states have entered into a compact to turn over witnesses to one another. Among those that are part of the compact are California and the District of Columbia.

Under this compact, written into the statute books of the participating jurisdictions, a judge in State A can sign a "certificate" stating that a certain person in State B is needed as a witness in a trial in State A. This certificate is then sent to the court in State B (or the District of Columbia) where the person resides.

A judge in the receiving state or jurisdiction is then required to issue a subpoena to the person in question to appear at a hearing. Alternatively, he can order the person to be taken into custody, if he feels it necessary.

If this judge finds that the

Separate Question

But, as Prof. Gunther put it, "it's a separate question whether the President should be treated differently than any other federal official."

The question here, as it was last fall when the special Watergate prosecutor subpoenaed Mr. Nixon to obtain the tapes, is whether the President is subject to subpoena and, if so, in what circumstances.

Judge John J. Sirica, and then the majority of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, ruled in favor of the Watergate prosecutor, rejecting the President's contention that he had total immunity. The court of appeals ruling, which was never appealed, provides some clues as to how the Ehrlichman case may be resolved.

Saying that the President "is not above the law's commands," the Court of Appeals ruled that the "application of executive privilege depends on a weighing of the public interest protected by the privilege against the

Subpoena of Monroe

The Court of Appeals opinion in the tapes case, in fact, notes that when President James Monroe was subpoenaed in 1818 to appear as a defense witness in a court-martial, he was able to satisfy the court by stating that his official duties precluded his personal appearance but that he would answer written questions—a promise he subsequently kept.

Thus, if Mr. Nixon would be greatly inconvenienced by appearing at the Ehrlichman trial, and if his written answers to questions might satisfy the defendant's need for information, the balancing test would not require Mr. Nixon's personal appearance. And the subpoena would thus not stand.

Scott Asserts He Won't Be 'Patsy' On Tapes Issue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, asserting that he will not "be a patsy for anyone," said today that he has made new demands to the White House for release of additional information on President Nixon's tapes.

Sen. Scott told reporters he has urged the White House to release to the public still-secret tapes of presidential conversations with key aides on the Watergate break-in.

He has said he has seen summaries of the taped conversation with former aide John W. Dean 3d on March 21, 1972, and that it proved that Mr. Nixon was not involved in a cover-up of the Watergate burglary.

Sen. Scott said he expects Mr. Nixon to respond to "all relevant inquiries" from the House Judiciary Committee, which is considering his impeachment.

He added that "if the rug is pulled out from under me I will have something to say later."

"I'll be Goddamned if I'll be a patsy for anyone," he said, and then repeated it.

King's Ransom

12 years old

A distinctly superior SCOTCH

Nuclear Targeting

Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger's explanation last week of the administration's altered nuclear strategy answered some—but not all—of the major concerns advanced by its critics.

The new strategy involves re-targeting some Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) for a "counterforce" role of striking at Soviet military installations, including missile sites, as well as cities. If this were to lead to an American pre-emptive first-strike capability—and a similar capability on the Soviet side—the advantages of shooting first might create such nuclear nervousness on both sides that an atomic exchange might be triggered in a crisis.

Mr. Schlesinger has now indicated, however, that the American objective remains crisis stability and avoidance of hair-trigger nervousness through a continued strategy of deterrence based on a "second-strike" force capable of surviving a Soviet "first strike" and of retaliating against Russian cities. He told a news conference that the administration was not now seeking to develop "a major counterforce capability"—although he held that possibility open if the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II), which resume next month, do not bar such a capability for the Soviet Union.

Also reassuring was Mr. Schlesinger's statement that expansion or improvement in the present arsenal of nuclear weapons would not necessarily occur—presumably if adequate limitation of Soviet forces can be achieved in SALT II. The defense secretary is taking the position that the size and character of the American nuclear forces will be "primarily paced" by the force structure developed by the Soviet Union.

The danger is that once an improved weapon is developed, the pressures to deploy it become almost irresistible, as former

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara warned the nation after leaving office. Moreover, MIRV multiple warhead missiles can only be brought under control by limiting flight tests and development, to head off a second generation of bigger, more accurate warheads. The United States developed the MIRV, but now, as the Soviet Union catches up (the Pentagon has just announced Soviet tests of a new ICBM with MIRV capability), it has suddenly become the chief threat to American security.

What must be avoided now is another "action-reaction" cycle of research and development in the MIRV race that carries the United States and the Soviet Union beyond another point of no return. American nuclear superiority, by Mr. Schlesinger's own testimony, cannot be overtaken before the early 1980s by the current Soviet build-up. Warnings to Moscow to avoid a new MIRV race and to negotiate seriously in SALT undoubtedly are justified.

But if Mr. Schlesinger really means to let any future American build-up be "primarily paced" by the Soviet force structure, there is no need to rush ahead with some of the programs now under way, such as the incredibly costly Trident nuclear-missile submarine. This is designed to meet a hypothetical anti-submarine warfare threat, the character of which not only is not known but cannot even be guessed right now.

Above all is the need to hold back in development and testing of bigger, more accurate MIRV warheads. Instead of replacement and improvement of American and Soviet nuclear war capabilities, which one day might tempt a nervous leader into their use, the aim should be to limit, to reduce, and even to eliminate those capabilities by progressive cutbacks in MIRV-tipped, land-based ICBMs on both sides.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



The World Energy Conference

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In mid-February, most of the leading oil-producing and oil-consuming countries will hold a conference here to see what can be done about the supply, price and distribution of fuel in the short run, and the development of nuclear energy for civilian purposes in the long run.

This could be a critical and even historic meeting for all the countries concerned, but unfortunately the outlook for cooperation is bleak for a variety of reasons:

1. Almost all the major industrial nations now have weak governments and grave internal political and economic problems. This is as true of Japan and the nations of Western Europe as it is of the United States and Canada.

2. The major oil-producing countries of the Middle East are also divided, for while they can combine against Israel and Israel's friends, and agree on lifting up the price of oil, the short-range advantages of this policy hurt their chances of getting the advanced technology of the West in the coming nuclear-energy age, and their price-gouging has created a terrible crisis in underdeveloped countries like India, which now faces a fuel-price hike of \$1 billion a year.

3. In these circumstances, weak and divided governments with conflicting interests are in no position to enter into new cooperative efforts for the solution of the energy problem in the next decade—they don't even know whether their governments can survive the pressures of 1974.

An Illustration

The present condition of the Nixon administration illustrates the point. It has, in effect, offered a compromise to the oil-producing countries: lift the oil embargo and lower your prices, and the United States will help you to develop enriched uranium for use in nuclear-power reactors for the modernization of your industries.

The administration has also said to the other advanced technological nations: Let's look beyond the present fuel shortage to the days when all nations will be depending not on fossil fuels but on nuclear, solar and thermal energy, for this is a world problem and can be solved in the long run only by cooperative action on a worldwide scale.

This was the basis of the U.S. invitation to the Feb. 11 energy conference in Washington, but

there are several hitchhikes here. First, the French government, for one, felt that Washington published the site and terms of the invitation without adequate consultation or preparation. More important, the Nixon administration itself is deeply divided about the wisdom of offering to share its superior nuclear scientific and technological knowledge with the other competitive industrial nations of the world.

Even the public discussions of future American energy policy have confused both the Congress and the foreign officials who will be meeting here in February. For President Nixon has been emphasizing the need to make the United States self-sufficient in energy, and this is the objective of officials at the Atlantic Energy Commission, while Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has been emphasizing the need for worldwide cooperation to solve the crisis and offering American nuclear skills as part of the bargain.

"The United States," President Nixon said last Nov. 7, "must embark upon a major effort to achieve self-sufficiency in energy, an effort I call Project Independence. If successful, Project Independence would by 1980 take us to a point where we are no longer dependent to any significant extent upon potentially insecure foreign supplies of energy."

Kissinger Offer

But Kissinger, on Dec. 12, argued that while the United States could with difficulty solve its energy problems by itself, Europe and Japan could not hope to do so. He suggested instead a worldwide sharing of skills and information to deal not merely with America's energy problem now but with the world's problem in the future.

"As an example," he said, "I would cite the field of enriching uranium for use in nuclear power reactors. What could be more sensible than that we plan together to assure that scarce resources are not wasted by needless duplication. The United States is prepared to make a very major financial and intellectual contribution to the objective of solving the energy crisis on a common basis."

There is some support here for this generous long-range offer suggested by Kissinger, but there is also powerful opposition not only in the Congress but within Nixon's official family. Don't we have enough trouble in the ex-

port markets as it is? Why give away America's special knowledge and skills in the nuclear field, which is the major current source of energy, in order to ease the crisis in the dwindling supplies of fossil fuels?

These are the questions that are bubbling under the surface in the administration right now, and they have not been resolved. As a result, the energy conference is likely to end with study groups and proclamations of good will, but not much more. The French and the British don't want to give up their immediate advantage with the Arabs, and the Arabs don't want to give up their high profits in return for nuclear promises from an administration that is divided now and will not be in power in the 1980s.

Dreams of worldwide cooperation make good speeches, but all these governments are living from week to week. So you shouldn't expect too much from the February conference. It may define, but it is not likely to solve either the short-range or the long-range energy problem.

Welfare State Advances in U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—One piece of moderately good news needs to be spread as the country begins its annual national stock-taking with the State of the Union message, the economic report and the President's budget. Enormous progress has been made in the past decade in improving the lot of the poor.

What now has to be done is a consolidation, not a great leap forward. We do not need grandiose programs with high-sounding names so much as an acknowledgment that we have become a welfare state.

As usual with social progress in the United States, no group or party or administration can take the credit. Advance came about in the normal American way—that is to say, haphazardly as a result of lots of different actions, many of them unnoticed, by people pulling in opposite directions.

One major achievement was the economic policy of the Kennedy-Johnson years. Steady economic growth from 1953 through 1969 cut heavily into unemployment and marginal employment. As a result, the number of persons below the poverty line was cut from about 40 million to 25 million people. That is where it stands today.

A second achievement was the vast extension in both the benefits and the reach of the food-stamp program. That came about chiefly, I believe, in response to the efforts made by Sen. George McGovern, the South Dakota Democrat who focused national attention on the "hunger" problem.

Thanks to his efforts, the program has been expanded from a coverage of two million persons when the decade began to about 18 million persons today. The value of the aid to each recipient has risen by over 30 percent. The benefits are higher than President Nixon's welfare reform program would have achieved if it had been passed two years ago. A third important improvement has come in the area of rationalizing welfare. One part of

President Nixon's reform package which did pass calls for federalizing payments to the adult poor—the aging, the blind and the disabled. As a result, welfare payments to more than five million persons were placed under social security at the beginning of this year. Since that time, the centers of the living increase, those five million persons will soon be receiving income which puts them above the poverty line of roughly \$4,400 a year.

Lastly, the administration wants to supplement health care, already greatly expanded by Medicare and Medicaid, with a new insurance program. The new program will insure a family's medical costs above \$1,500 a year. The poor who cannot afford the insurance will be provided special assistance.

On the Way

When all these programs are put together, the result is very significant progress in the war on poverty declared by President Johnson. This point is not merely made by supporters of President Nixon searching for a rationale to do nothing. It is made with perhaps most force by Prof. Robert Laumann of Wisconsin, a leading student of income distribution who has no special brief for the present administration.

In a special issue of the quarterly *The Public Interest*, Prof. Laumann writes of the period since 1964: "There was a great drop in the percentage of people living in income poverty... there was a considerable increase in public money for the poor... there was some narrowing of inequality in the consumption of food and medical care, and perhaps of housing, educational services and public recreational facilities as well."

To be sure, the task is not complete. Ten million people still live under a welfare system characterized by punitive administration and standards which vary from state to state on a terribly inequitable basis. Something needs to be done in the field of housing for the poor—especially in view of the recession in home building. A great many existing programs, notably food stamps, need to be converted into cash-grant programs.

Most important of all, perhaps the tax bite on poor people needs to be eliminated. But the fact is that we are nearly there. We are within reach of a mature welfare state including a comprehensive anti-poverty program. The next step is not a giant step, but a rationalization of existing measures. We should take it with eyes open, not under the drug of some fancy slogan.

Deadline in Chile

The Plight of Refugees

By Allan Tullier

PARIS—The plight of refugees never ends and this year is going to see near-record numbers on the move. Some are victims of new conflicts, others are the victims of forgotten upheavals. Helping these people is probably the most valuable task performed by the international bureaucratic machine in Geneva.

Sadrudin Aga Khan, Geneva-based United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, is still pressing governments in Europe and South America to take more political refugees from Chile where the junta's latest deadline for limited safe conduct out of the country expires today.

France, West Germany, Sweden and Switzerland have set the example in Western Europe. More than 1,000 Chileans and foreign supporters of the late Salvador Allende have been granted asylum in France. West Germany is taking 850, Sweden 600 and Switzerland several hundred. Cuba (300) and Mexico (250) have been the big takers outside Western Europe.

Some Faces Saved

East Germany's decision to take 400 has saved the face of the Communist bloc, despite declarations of "solidarity." The Soviet Union has accepted only six cases, in which wives or husbands were Soviet nationals.

A family of three was permitted back to Czechoslovakia. Bulgaria took three people and Hungary 12 after a lot of prodding. Poland came out better by welcoming 40.

John Thomas, an American and director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (the word European is a leftover from the body's founding in 1951) has been supervising the refugee airlift out of Santiago and it has been a difficult task given the shortage of charters, the 24-hour safe conduct passes granted, fortunate Chileans and 48-hour cards for foreigners.

The 1974 refugee may travel by 747 jet rather than ship, but Thomas and his team have had a difficult time finding seats on regular airline flights. A recent batch of 250 refugees used 20 different flights while the 3,400 Chileans and foreigners moved since the September coup have been spread over 400 flights.

"The refugees trickle out. Last week 100 Chileans went to Cuba and two days later there were 41 foreigners also seeking seats for Cuba. Western airlines have helped by offering cut-rate tickets. Slowly, the foreign embassies in Santiago are being emptied of Chilean political refugees although many more are in hiding all over the country.

Some 1,000 foreigners—professionals and men who had fled other South American countries as well as European and South American refugees—all the centers of the Chilean national committee for refugees, headed by the Lutheran Bishop Helmut Franz.

They await the "salvo conducto," the quick dash to the airport and settlement in hostels in the Paris suburbs, Stockholm or Havana.

The committee's mandate from the Chilean military expires this midnight. The Geneva refugee

specialists think they can help another "deal" with the generals, but Swiss Socialist W. Renschler used the Council of Europe in Strasbourg last week to urge European governments to increase their quotas in order to get the remaining couple of thousands out.

Veteran Mover

Thomas is a veteran refugee mover—White Russian, Indian, Chinese, Chinese from Indochina, Hungarians to Western Europe and elsewhere, the moving Romanians, Soviet Jews (25 last year), stateless Asians from Uganda, Cubans, Bangladeshis and others.

There are rarely less than 50,000 annually and this year estimates that ICBM, a non-body supported by 21 governments, will be 70,000 higher than any year in the Hungarian crisis.

Despite the refugee's exit plane, the drama of fighting a visa, of reuniting separate families, of finding a new home and a job remains the same.

ICEM last week passed the 1 million mark in the number of migrants and refugees who have been assisted. Number two was Adelaida Lopez, 12, born in Santiago, Cuba, refugee in Barcelona since 1976, now on her way to Chile.

Despite this particular help ending, Thomas is not optimistic that refugees are in for a better deal. "Recent events have made me ask myself whether governments today feel the same kind of national responsibility toward homeless as they did in the 1950s."

"We need appeals from leadership for continued international responsibility for the refugees."

By coincidence, an eloquent view of the role of the political refugee came this week from a Romanian in France organizing a strike which also noted that there are many more political refugees than during World War II.

Many of these Romanians have been away from their country a quarter of a century; some the more prominent ones have resisted calls "to forget and return" issued by Bucharest.

"They see a favorable change in world public opinion, a public concern for refugees in Chile, Greece and elsewhere. This public opinion 'cannot impose' it will because it has no division of authority enabling it to influence the policies of governments."

For the Romanians the very holding of the European Security Conference in Geneva is proof in itself that they are not without the pressure of American and European opinion. The Soviet Union would not have allowed Jews to emigrate to Israel, the Southwestern case would be unthinkable and the Santiago situation would still be a concentration camp.

"The fact that the most intelligent of governments are forced to show proof of good will is something new for us," they say. "The fact also that these long-term refugees still see value in persuasive power is something for the new refugees to consider in their moment of bitterness."

A Task for the Ervin Committee

The Senate Watergate committee acted prudently and properly in agreeing to postpone its hearings on the Hughes money and the milk money in order to avoid any possibility of prejudicing the trial of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans. The issue of pretrial publicity in connection with the committee's work has been raised vaguely and unpersuasively before. This time the potential conflict is specific and short-term, since the Mitchell-Stans trial is scheduled to begin in New York later this month. The federal prosecutors in that case asked Chairman Sam Ervin not to cancel the hearings, but simply to hold off until a jury has been empaneled and sequestered. It was a reasonable request, as the committee recognized.

This turn of events, on top of the Senate committee's earlier 4-3 vote in favor of holding new hearings, shows what a difference the past eight months have made. When the Ervin committee first faced the cameras last May, it was the only show in town. The panel was united and determined to dig out the facts—and certainly no other kind of inquiry could have done that essential work as fully or dramatically. Now, however, the momentum has moved on from fact-finding toward the prosecutorial and judicial stage, and other efforts—the trial in New York, the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment probe, the work of the special prosecutor and the grand juries—have gained priority. Now, too, the Watergate committee seems to have lost much of its initial vigor and harmony, to the point that only its staff seemed to have real enthusiasm for returning to the caucus room at all.

This is not to say that no further hearings should be held. Granted, a great deal has already been said about the milk lobby's largesse and about the \$100,000 which went from Howard Hughes to Charles G. Rebozo and then, three years later, back to Mr. Hughes again. But all we know simply points up the crucial things we don't yet know about these two sets of transactions,

the understandings which may have accompanied the cash, and the extent to which these large political payments influenced official policies improperly. In each case, there is also a specific version of Sen. Howard Baker's famous question: What did the President know and when did he know it?

Public, sworn testimony by several individuals could be especially helpful in untangling the complicated dealings and relationships involving Mr. Hughes, several of his emissaries and erstwhile agents, Mr. Rebozo, Mr. Nixon, and a supporting cast which seems to include, among others, Mr. Mitchell, Donald Nixon, G. Gordon Liddy, and Hank Greenspan, publisher of the Las Vegas Sun. A full explication of such tangled matters by the Watergate committee might be too much to expect. But careful, compact public hearings could at least dispel some of the clouds of mystery and shed new light on the strange, secret and extra-legal ways in which money, power and influence have operated during recent years. The Watergate committee's mandate from the Senate, after all, is not just to pin down the nature and scope of the President's own involvement in all of this, but more generally to learn how so many things and people went so drastically wrong en route to the 1972 election.

There is, of course, a point at which fact-finding has to stop, a point at which the panel's record—so voluminous and yet so incomplete—must be transmuted into a report. Some members of the committee, perhaps most of them, seem to believe that point has already been reached. Their judgments may be colored by weariness, political discomfiture or a sense of diminishing political returns. But it is true that Watergate has neared the time of summing-up. The real issue facing the seven senators now is not what more they learn, but what they will conclude and recommend publicly—and what they may also wish to pass along in confidence to the prosecutors and the House Judiciary Committee. In this respect, the most challenging part of their job has just begun.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. End to Capital Control

By ending controls on capital outflows from America, President Nixon has confirmed the re-enthronement of the dollar as the king of the world's currencies. For four years the once Almighty buck has been buffeted and humiliated. Sudden, enormous, and for a while it seemed uncontrollable, trade deficits led to two devaluations and to the imposing... of the capital export controls. The dollar, arch-symbol of American virility, seemed to the pessimists to have sunk, like so much else, in the Vietnam bog.

The transformation of the last six months, with the trade and payments deficit turned into a hefty surplus, and the ebullient dollar riding almost too high, has been sensational. It is the turn of the upstart princelings among the world's currencies—the yen, the French franc and even to some extent the deutsche mark—to be cut down to size... All of which goes to show the importance of, also, homogeneity, a high degree of self-sufficiency and self-confidence. These are America's enormous assets, and they flourish uniquely under free-enterprise democracy.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1899

NEW YORK—The forthcoming report of the War Investigating Commission appointed by the President to investigate the best scandal, in which soldiers had been given old and tainted meat, was issued here today. As expected, it gives a thorough coat of whitewash to every department and every official connected with the White House clique, including the War Department. The report will stand this, and a full free investigation by a committee of Congress must inevitably follow.

Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1924

WASHINGTON—Partisan maneuvering through oratory in Congress has not halted President Coolidge's decision to start a Government house-cleaning. He is much more progressive than was expected, and after the Senate finished debating the various resolutions on the oil enquiry last night, the President announced the appointment of two officials to conduct the civil and criminal investigations into the oil and other Government delinquencies which the Chief Executive plans.

Letters

Ford's 'Mediocrity'

I've been fascinated watching you and the other liberal media create the myth of Gerald Ford's "mediocrity." A tour de force of mind and fact-bending.

Now I hold no brief for Ford, but if memory serves, he was an all-America athlete, graduated from a prestigious law school, had a distinguished war record as an officer, has been repeatedly elected from a large, diverse, traditionally Democratic state, has won the respect of both parties and the leadership of his own.

By what standard is this "mediocrity"? Compared to other recent presidents and presidential hopefuls, it is positively Promethean: Take Ted Kennedy, for example: Expelled from college

for cheating on an exam he couldn't pass, army private, bottom of his class in law school, elected through unprecedented family pull, Chicago politician, etc. If Ford's mediocrity, one shudders to think what Kennedy may be.

ANTONY C. SMITH.

Madrid.

Ignoring Nixon

William Buckley (NYT, Jan. 19-20) suggests that the way to get rid of the President is for his department heads to ignore him, send him to Coventry, and go about their business. Come, come, Mr. Buckley, you know better than that. The President would be the last to notice.

GEOFFREY BOCCA.

Paris.

Expanding Base

Thanks to his efforts, the program has been expanded from a coverage of two million persons when the decade began to about 18 million persons today. The value of the aid to each recipient has risen by over 30 percent. The benefits are higher than President Nixon's welfare reform program would have achieved if it had been passed two years ago. A third important improvement has come in the area of rationalizing welfare. One part of

Oregon Tribe, Legally White, Seeks to Regain Indian Status

SILETZ, Ore., Jan. 30 (AP)—The right to go into bars and for about each, the Siletz Indians decided in 1956 that they would just as soon be white men, legally.

Now some of them would like to be legally declared Indians again.

U.S. Will Give Up 19 Out of 77 Okinawa Bases

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States agreed today to give up five Army and two Marine bases on Okinawa and release 12 other bases after arrangements are made to relocate the personnel and facilities.

The United States now has 77 military installations on Okinawa. The plan of realignment and consolidation approved today covers the largest return of areas to Japan since the island reverted to Japanese rule in 1972.

The 12 bases to be released later include the big port base at Naha. This part of the program is expected to take about four years. The plan was approved at the 15th meeting of the Japan-U.S. Consultative Committee, held at the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira headed the Japanese delegation. The American side was led by charge d'affaires Thomas P. Smith and Adm. Noel A. M. Gayler, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific.

An American military spokesman said there are about 37,000 U.S. military personnel and 2,500 Defense Department civilians on Okinawa.

Brandt Assails Union Demands

BONN, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt today described demands by West German public services workers for 15 percent wage raises as "overdrawn and in the nature of an ultimatum."

Mr. Brandt made the statement during a ministerial discussion of union rejection of the government's offer to increase wages by 9.5 percent, a spokesman said.

Leaders of the public services union scheduled a poll of the group's 1.8 million members on Feb. 7-8 to determine whether they are prepared to strike in support of their demand.

Belgian Vote Set for March 10

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (Reuters). King Baudouin today set March 10 as the date for general elections. He had announced yesterday his decision to dissolve parliament.

A royal decree to be published tomorrow in the official gazette will order the new houses of parliament to meet for the first time March 23.

Government Advance Halted Miles From Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 30 (AP)—A mortar and shellfire from government troops stopped a government advance at the center of Phnom Penh's southern defense line nine miles below the city today, military sources related.

Government positions at the stern end of the 10-mile line took heavy shelling, and the

South and Tokyo to Share Oil in One Both Claim

SEOUL, Jan. 30 (NYT)—South Korea and Japan signed an agreement here today for development of seabed petroleum resources in an area of East China Sea where their lines of jurisdiction overlap.

It is the first such agreement concluded between two nations. The accord is regarded as significant because it represents the determination of the two neighboring countries to develop their own petroleum resources jointly in the face of the energy crisis, putting aside jurisdictional dispute.

The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo of South Korea and by the Japanese ambassador here, Torao Irokawa.

The joint development area is about 366,000 square miles, divided into nine subzones, situated south of the Korean island of Jeju-do and west of the Japanese island of Kyushu. It is part of continental shelf.

The block No. 7, declared by South Korea in 1970 as belonging to it against Japan's objec-

tion, the mid-Oregon coast, many Siletz are plagued with ignorance, poverty and alcoholism 18 years after they joined the mainstream of white America.

And as they see other Indian people collect recently authorized federal benefits and opportunities never available to them, they wonder if it would not be better to be Indians again.

Many feel the government still owes them something, and they have started a low-key drive through Congress and the courts to get it.

An estimated 900 to 1,000 Siletz received the \$400 payments and the right to go into bars, a privilege legally denied Indians then and one that was very strongly enforced in the Pacific Northwest.

Legal End of Tribe But by gaining those rights, they approved a federal agreement to terminate the Siletz tribe, which in effect meant giving up special privileges granted to Indians.

A leader in the movement to reorganize the Siletz, Robert Rillatos, recalls that the appeal of being able to go into bars was strong.

"There was a lot of intermarriage," Mr. Rillatos, 41, said in recalling the 1956 event. "So if a Siletz had a white wife, or the other way around, one could go in but the other couldn't."

"This is what they held out to us. They sort of glossed over the fact. I was against the idea of terminating back then," he said. "Hell, there were so many home brewers around here it didn't really matter."

The Siletz have shrunk in numbers since the 1890s, when they first came here. Now there are about 300 of them living in the area. The government set aside about 1 1/4 million acres on the coast in 1885 on the correct assumption that the coastal Indians would lose their war with the government and need a place to live.

About 25 tribes, most of them small, were put there, said, became the Siletz Confederation.

Lands Were Taken But the Siletz lands did not last. They were taken by government decrees, railroad interests and, in 1887, the Dawes Act, which turned much of the land over to white homesteaders.

The Indians got \$42,000 for the land then, and \$100,000 was placed in trust. Newspaper clippings indicate that the \$100,000 may have been paid around the turn of the century, although historians have been unable to find government records of it.

Some of the land that was put into trust for individual Indians fell into the hands of white homesteaders. The rest of the lands were sold to pay taxes or the costs of locating heirs who had left the reservation as they passed from one generation to the next.

All the land except for five acres of timber left Indian hands. But those five acres were sold in the final settlement of 1956. The Siletz now say they were persuaded to sell for the wrong reasons, and for too little money.

Blasts in Soviet Union

OSLO, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—A double explosion was recorded today which the seismological observatory near here said was probably atomic testing in the Semipalatinsk area of the Soviet Union. The explosions recorded a strength of five and six on the Richter scale.

A Saving Note: U.S. Navy Gets Less Musical

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Navy Secretary John W. Warner yesterday ordered a 25 percent cut in the service's musical personnel.

There had been complaints in Congress that the military band budget of \$53 million was not consistent with the Pentagon's claim that it has been operating on an "austere" budget policy.

The House Appropriations Committee reported that there were 153 military bands with 6,400 members, and suggested "a more reasonable level."

Mr. Warner said that the Navy would eliminate 25 of its 39 bands and cut the number of bandmen from 1,200 to 900, for an annual saving of \$2 million.

Times Reporter Freed in Saigon

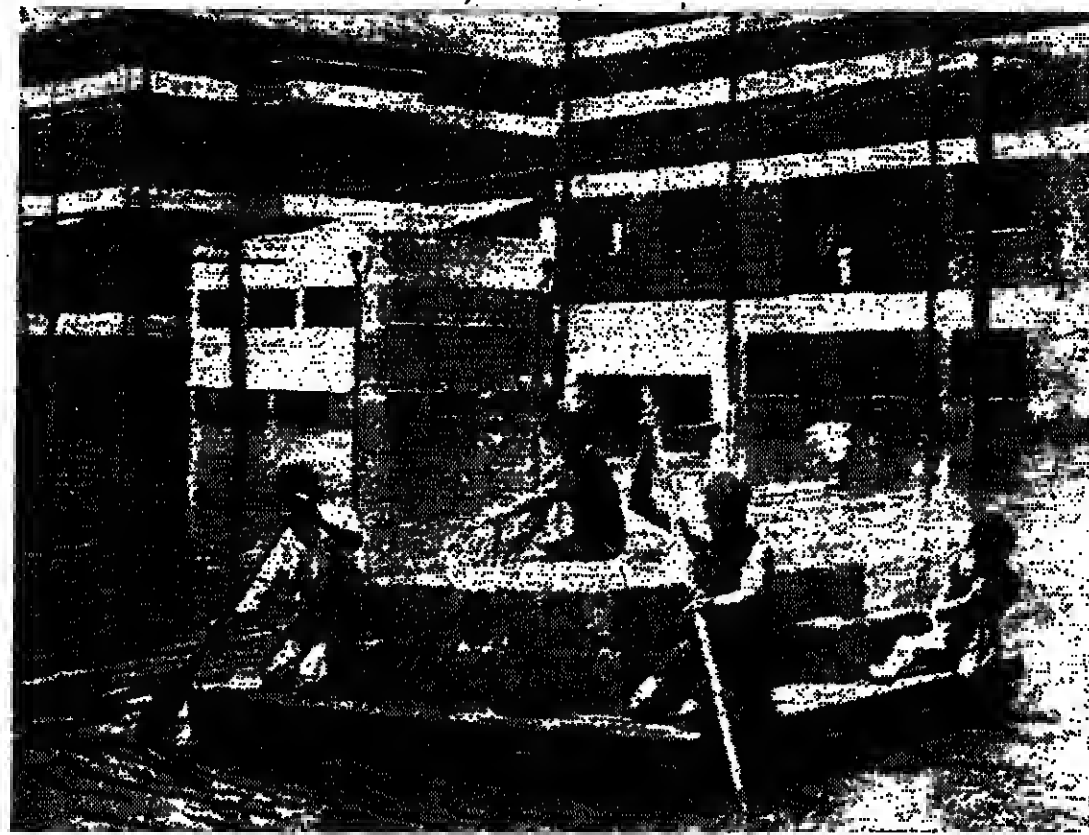
SAIGON, Jan. 30 (AP)—James M. Markham, chief of The New York Times' Saigon bureau, was released by South Vietnamese police last night after being questioned about a visit to a zone controlled by the Viet Cong in Binh Dinh province.

Mr. Markham was arrested Monday in Binh Dinh after returning to government-controlled territory. He had spent a week in the Viet Cong zone.

David Shipley, another correspondent for The Times, said Mr. Markham's notes and film were confiscated but that the South Vietnamese promised to return them.

King Olav Quits Hospital

OSLO, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Norway's King Olav, 70, was released today from the National Hospital here. He was admitted Jan. 19 after developing pneumonia during a flu attack.



NOR ANY DROP TO DRINK—Four stalwart members of the staff of a Brisbane brewery ferrying cases of beer Tuesday, through floods which by yesterday had started to ebb.

Brisbane Refugees Return; Flood Toll Is 12

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—The 9,000 people evacuated in the face of floodwaters five days ago started returning to their homes today as the huge task of clearing up the devastated Queensland capital began.

Three more bodies were found in the mud and debris as waters

from the worst flood ever to hit the city continued to subside.

Police said the death toll stood at 12, and two others were missing, believed dead.

For many families only the shells of their homes remained, along with sodden and useless furniture. Snakes, slithered

through piles of refuse in streets covered with mud and debris.

Some families stared at broken water pipes on their land—the only evidence that their homes had once stood there.

In a number of suburbs still under water, vigilante groups, armed with shotguns and rifles, patrolled last night on the look-out for looters.

Police said there had been cases of looters posing as rescue workers and loading boats with the contents of deserted homes and shops.

Food shortages were still being felt by the population of 800,000. Bread was available only in restricted quantities, and fruit and fresh vegetables were expected to remain in short supply for several days.

With road and rail links open again with the south, however, the shortage of food was expected to ease later this week, and milk and meat were available again.

Estimates of damage were vague, but ranged as high as \$200 million.

Danish Ship Sinks; 1 Lost

PUEBLO RICO, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The Danish cargo vessel Helle-dewas sank yesterday while trying to make the nearest port on Antigua, one of the Leeward Islands. A merchant ship picked up 14 crew members. One crewman was missing.

Peasant Siege of City Broken By Bolivian Troops, Planes

LA PAZ, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Bolivian Army troops and Air Force planes drove protesting peasants from highways in central Bolivia today, lifting the siege of Cochabamba city.

The revolt, which began as a protest against high food prices, spread, however, as the farmers seized other roads between La Paz and the mining city of Oruro and started charging toll fees to travelers.

Several bridges were reported destroyed in western Bolivia in what was believed to be sabotage attempts.

Meanwhile, Gen. Carlos Alcorra, a member of the army's general staff, declared former army commander Gen. Eladio Sanchez a fugitive from justice and accused him of trying to stage a coup yesterday morning.

The government of President Hugo Banzer blocked the alleged coup attempt by declaring martial law Monday night.

Gen. Alcorra said that Gen. Sanchez was relieved of his command earlier this month and named ambassador to Ecuador. But he never reported to his new post and is now being sought.

Gen. Alcorra gave no indication of how the planned coup against the government was connected with the peasants' revolt at Cochabamba, which was put down by six truckloads of troops.

Bolivian Information Minister

Guillermo Bulanda said that two persons were wounded in the operation. Other government sources said that three persons were killed and 15 others wounded.

The La Paz newspaper Los Tiempos said that its reporters at the scene of the clash saw six bodies after soldiers opened fire on a crowd of peasants.

The clash occurred at Tolata, on the highway from Cochabamba, about 150 miles southeast of La Paz, to Santa Cruz de la Sierra in eastern Bolivia.

The Operative Command of Peasant Resistance, the leadership of the peasant revolt, had set up provisional headquarters at Tolata to direct the protest against a 150 percent price increase in basic foodstuffs. The price hikes came after the government lifted price controls to stimulate production.

Ethnic Germans In Fistfight With Police in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—A fistfight broke out in front of the West German Embassy here today between policemen and a group of Soviet citizens of German extraction who want to be repatriated.

Six ethnic Germans turned up in front of the embassy this afternoon carrying placards expressing their desire to go to West Germany. They said they had been asking for exit visas for several years and today received their latest refusal at the Moscow passport office.

Soviet police, who are posted outside all embassies here, moved in on the group, and fighting broke out between the police and four of the male demonstrators. The four were arrested and taken away in a police car. One man and one woman managed to slip into the embassy compound and were reportedly still there.

Foreign newsmen witnessed the incident.

Three of the men said they were from Estonia, and two men and a woman said they were from Latvia. Germany occupied the Baltic states in World War II, and they are now part of the Soviet Union.

More Jews Leave Russia

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (AP)—The rate of Jewish immigration from the Soviet Union to Israel has increased by about 50 percent since October, the month of the Middle East war, figures announced by the Jewish Agency showed today. An agency spokesman said 11,025 arrived in the final three months of 1973.



James Earl Ray

Ray Is Seeking Lie Detector Test In King Murder

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 30 (AP)—James Earl Ray is willing to take a lie detector test to show he is not the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., one of Ray's attorneys said yesterday.

"Ray emphatically denies that he pulled the trigger on the gun that killed Martin Luther King Jr.," attorney Robert I. Livingston said. "He is willing to take a lie detector test on that point."

"It's still our position that there definitely was a conspiracy involving at least two people, maybe more, and that Ray was not a part of a conspiracy. He was a fall guy, a dupe, used by some high-powered professionals who knew what they were doing and he was pulled in on this thing unbeknownst to him."

Yesterday the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals ordered a review of Ray's guilty plea in Dr. King's death. The appeals court granted Ray a review on his argument that he received improper legal advice at the time he said he was guilty.

China Opens Service By Air to Moscow

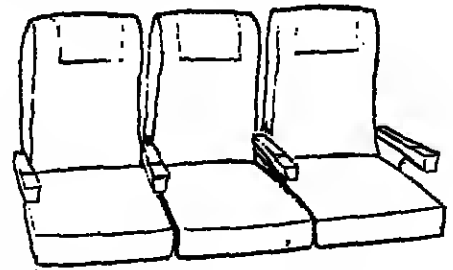
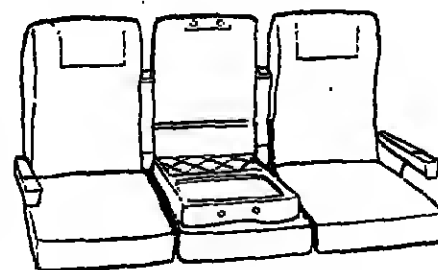
PEKING, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—With a pointed lack of fanfare, China's national airline, Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC), today began its first non-stop air service to Moscow.

The once-weekly service was agreed to late last year, but there was some doubt among diplomatic observers here that it would begin on schedule following the recent row over China's expulsion of five of the Soviet Embassy staff for alleged espionage.

However, this morning a Soviet-built Il-62 airliner left Peking airport.

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FASHION Facing Facts With Saint Laurent

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 30.—In Paris it's chic to be square this season. At his opening this morning, Yves Saint Laurent, who 10 years ago showed the first made-to-order black leather motorcycle jacket, showed the perfect lady collection of all time. The clothes were as simple, elegant and pure as rock crystal. There were no gags or spoofs anywhere along the line and the bride who used to romp in wearing a brief nightgown, a bikini or whatever, was muffled from head to toe in white organdy. She even wore a traditional wedding veil and carried a big bouquet of lilies. If Mademoiselle Chanel would have died of mortification at her own collection yesterday, she would have been out of her head with happiness at Yves Saint Laurent's.

The rumor circulating here this past week that Saint Laurent had gone back to his old, tough, boyish look is so untrue that it is positively funny. It is the most feminine collection he has ever made, everything delicately proportioned, in nonstartling patterns and pastel colors.

You can forget all about Saint Laurent's previous reputation for designing only with tall, rangy girls in mind.

Tip-off to the Saint Laurent daytime look was Lou Lou de La Falaise, greeting the opening-day audience in a black and white check jacket, a white shirt and just-below-the-knee black pleated wool skirt. Naturally her hair was red and an artificial flower decorated her lapel.

Facing Facts

Saint Laurent has faced facts about what may be the universal reaction to the longer skirts, so he makes his the shortest in Paris. With everyone else making wide shoulders, his are less exaggerated than most.

His pants suits are made of nonbulky men's wear fabrics. Worn over diagonally striped blouses, they have none of the oversized look many of the other collections have played up. His suits are either pin-striped wool or silk with full back belted jackets. He continued his trademark skinny coat with the tie belt, but adds a slim princess version with white collar and cuffs, the kind of thing that best bred New Yorkers used to wear on Easter Sunday. His Alice-blue wool coat, worn over a silk print



Saint Laurent's chiffon and re-embroidered evening dress.

dress, suggests Easter in its heyday, too.

Sincere little straw hats go with all the outdoor clothes and so does a long scarf, wound casually around the neck with long, fringed ends hanging. Saint Laurent hasn't yet given in to white gloves.

For pin-dotted, sheer dresses and small but cheerful printed crepes, many with their own hem length coats, Yves brings back the flattering bateau neckline that is slit from one shoulder to the other. Most of the dresses have very short, full sleeves and others are sleeveless. As far as fabrics go, the subtle silk stripes in two shades of the same color were especially attractive.

For the Saint Laurent evening look, Alexandre has provided thirtyish hairdos, soft and swooping shoulder length curled ends, the party dresses, pure as the daytime, favor bare shoulders and shoe-string shoulder straps, but there is positively no hanky-panky about cutouts or see-throughs.

Many of Saint Laurent's evening skirts are just above the ankles and all of them clear the floor enough to display the shoes.

A few of the romantic chiffons, which carry on the stripe story and also make the round of the pastels, are above the ankles in

front and almost touch the floor behind. Many of the tops are embroidered in big silk flowers like a Spanish shawl.

Ungaro, whose collection opened this morning, is the painter among the Paris designers. His heart is in the prints that have been worn by many of the best dressed socialites on two continents, and he has been largely responsible for the trick of mixing two or three designs together and peeling them off in layers.

This time, though, his silk georgettes in solid colors stole the show from the prints. Probably the most beautiful was the white-on-white silk coat over a white silk dress.

Ungaro opened his show with two smashing coats. Made of striped gray and white, lightweight wool, they were cut like kimono sleeve bathrobes and forecast the full, oversize proportions of the rest of the collection. It is one of the most popular looks in the Paris collections.

Famous for his coats, the kind of designing he did first, Ungaro shows some good-looking raincoats, like the gold colored silk that has the same kimono sleeves as the striped coats. His little white coats with full backs are belted and worn over prints.

The designer has dropped his



Saint Laurent's flowered silk dress and coat ensemble.

layered look. The prettiest dresses are the simple ones without too much fullness. Ungaro has given many of them the peasant neckline of the 30s. For the first time in the history of the house they are shown with real hats.

Guy Laroche's fashions for both men and women were shown to tea dance music. His male models were sleek Rodolph Valentino types who cast small, smoldering glances around the room that you couldn't help expecting an invitation to dance the last tango.

Eileen Ford Talks About Models

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Sweden make the best models in the world, Germans would be good if they were not so athletic. Italians are well groomed but hate to work. Spain produced one memorable model in all of 27 years and Greece is hopeless.

That, at least, is the opinion of Eileen Ford, owner of what is generally regarded as the No. 1 model agency in the world. Miss Ford, whose job most men would envy, is looking for young women.

Her husband Jerry ("No, not that one, although we keep receiving cables congratulating us") does help. "It's my favorite occupation," he said, but "I don't walk up to girls and tell them, 'I can make you a star.' I'd get punched in the nose."

Miss Ford, small, compact and efficient, is in Paris this week looking for models. "I always come at collection time because that's when there is the greatest concentration of models and photographers." She was in London and Rome and is now headed for Scandinavia and Germany.

Miss Ford has been in business 27 years. She started right after World War II "when Jerry came back from the Navy." She was covering sportswear for the writer Tubb but got pregnant and found she could not cover the market any more. "So I started taking bookings for models," she said.

Six months later, she was in business with two girls. Now, she has 125 and "actually, we do more than had the model business that is done in the United States."

The Ford models are paid up to \$100 an hour. The two stars are the Eileen Lauder girl, Karen Graham and Revlon's superstar, Lauren Hutton, who both have \$180,000-a-year contracts. "I found Karen one day walking up the back stairs of Bonwit Teller," Miss Ford said. "As for Lauren, she came to us one day, scared to death. She'd been turned down by every model agency in town. Why did I take her? I don't know. There was something about her."

Asked who is the best model in

the world, Miss Ford answers: "Simoneetta Vassilou." Simoneetta what? "Oh, you know, the second girl right in Botticelli's 'Primavera.'"

What Miss Ford looks for in a model is all there, she said. Very clean, slender features, a very long neck, high forehead, wide-set eyes, straight nose, lovely long hands and lovely slender feet, and her husband pitched in "beautifully shaped lips."

"Blondes photograph better than brunettes and that goes for Scandinavia as well," Miss Ford added.

Ford's Routine

The Ford's routine is a very professional one. "We don't do girl-watching from cafes," Mr. Ford said. "It's both dangerous and time-wasting." Instead, they go to model agencies and photographers, asking for advice. They also occasionally go to the nightclub Castel, which is about the only model mecca left in Paris. Rome, with nightlife just about extinct, was a total loss.

Beauty contests are worth while and the Ford's sometimes trigger events that might help business, such as the world's model contest they are planning in Capri next spring.

Taste in models follows the fashion ups and downs pretty accurately, Miss Ford said. "A few years ago, we had nothing but teenagers. Now, we're back to the 25-year-old model and the range is 23 to 34. So you can be sure that elegant, mature clothes are back after that mad youth aberration."

Recalling that many movie stars including Candice Bergen, Jane Fonda and Ali McGraw are



"Primavera" ... the best model.

all models who made good, Miss Ford said the best model her agency ever had was "Suzy Parker, who, incidentally, still works for us. We just did a TV commercial with her—and her children."

OPERA

Why La Scala Revived 'La Favorite'

By William Weaver

MILAN (UPI).—Donizetti's "La Favorite," written and first performed in Paris, was given its Milanese premiere at La Scala in the summer of 1843. Since then it has had only 14 productions, including the new one

which opened a few nights ago. In other words, it is not a popular opera, and is revived only for particular reasons, chiefly when there is a star mezzo-soprano to sing the title role. In fact, the post-war productions at La Scala have centered around the singing of Giulietta Simionato—and since the 1952 production—Pierina Cossotto.

Cossotto was very much the star of this week's "Favorite," despite the presence in the cast of the tenor Luciano Pavarotti and the baritone Piero Cappuccelli, both artists of international level. Neither of them, however, was in good voice; both sounded tired, and Cappuccelli's fatigue caused some faulty intonation in his big scene, while Pavarotti's

singing of the beloved last-act aria "Spinto gentili" was accurate—save for an ugly high note—but over-careful without passion, and without rhythm.

For that matter, the whole evening was marked by a rhythmic uncertainty, largely the fault of Nino Verchi's flaccid conducting. This may not be Donizetti's greatest score (though it is studded with lovely pages), but for that very reason it demands a conductor of temperament and sensitivity to the idiom. Verchi gave no evidence of either.

The audience made its disapproval very clear: the galleries, with an inventive variety of cries, suggested the maestro's talents might be better employed in some other field. The bass Ivo Vinco, who sang Baldassare, was also the target of hostile demonstrations. To tell the truth, he sang very badly, and in one concerted passage caused trouble also for his colleagues. The audience's exasperation even touched Cossotto, after she had attempted an unwise and unsuccessful high note, but the grumbles were then counterbalanced by an ovation.

Though her performance may not have been subtle, it was the best thing about the evening. Tito Vianello's sets, though new, were conventional (and inferior to those Nicola Benois created in 1882—where are they now?). The same adjective applies to the staging of Margherita Waldmann.

The latest acquisitions include Fragonard's "Portrait of Diderot," "Portrait of de La Guillaumie," two early 18th-century cupboards, by Christen and two comedies by Rissener.

France Spends 13 Million

Francis on Art

PARIS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The French government has spent 13 million francs in recent months on paintings and art works—in

cluding Jean Honoré Fragonard's celebrated painting "Le Verrou"—for French museums, a Culture Ministry statement said today.

The acquisitions, along with the Pablo Picasso donation of 51 paintings by modern masters to the Louvre, will go on view this spring.

The latest acquisitions include

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FOOD

Techniques of Indian Cooking

By Dharamjit Singh

PEOPLE invariably ask if non-Indians can cook genuine Indian food. The answer is yes—if they understand the basics.

Aromatics are the heart of Indian cooking, aromatics tempered by the careful use of heat to achieve nuance and subtle flavor. Then comes inventiveness and the use of cooking techniques that are largely unfamiliar in the West.

Aromatics play the same part in Indian cuisine as the *mousseline* in Marcel Froust's "Remembrance of Things Past." As Froust put it, the past subsists in things present, smells and tastes remain and "bear almost infallibly... the vast structure of recollection." Thus aromatics evoke, for the Indian, the Golden Age. But voluptuousness is tempered by the alchemy of heat. The key word here is *tapas*—solar, kinetic, magnetic heat for the aromatics of which were transposed from medicine and yoga to the culinary field.

Indian cooks use utensils of the heaviest metals, copper and brass (both lined, of course), steel and cast iron, as well as unglazed earthenware. Today's enamel-clad cast-iron pans are excellent. Cast aluminum utensils are too.

Techniques

The *korma* technique of sautéing cooked—or uncooked—meats or vegetables, as well as the secondary process of steaming them (the *dum* process) in their own juices or special sauces differs radically from Western procedures. The result is tender, fragrant, aromatic food. In some recipes, the *korma*, instead of being steamed is further cooked in a vessel hermetically sealed with wheat flour—the result is called a *dum-pokht*.

In India, braising meat is freed

of all fat, then washed and thoroughly dried. It is then marinated (and cooked later) sautéed in double clarified butter (*ghise*), or "braised" in an aromatic paste. The aromatics are used as a marinade or roasted in a frying pan before further cooking.

When roasting aromatics, they must be frequently turned, amalgamated with butter or oil, moistened with cooking liquids to prevent scorching. The paste eventually forms a dense mass and draws easily away from the sides of the pan, taking on a velvety look. It is now "done," ready to be reabsorbed by the meat.

Sauces for *kormas* vary from almost none to several spoonful. No thickeners or flours are used. For thickness and texture, Indians use onions, shallots, garlic, green leaf herbs: poppy, sesame, mustard and pumpkin seeds; as well as gourd vegetables. The point is to achieve balance. In some recipes, one aromatic will predominate; in another, two or three interplay; and, in yet another, there will be a synthesis of 20 or more.

The perfect cooking medium is butter (double-clarified butter, reduced and strained). The best substitute is butter mixed with margarine or homogenized oil.

Here are two recipes which illustrate some possibilities:

MURGHI SHAHI KORMA

(Chicken Korma Royale)

2 1/2 lbs. roasting chicken
4 onions, minced
1 1/2 cups water
3 bay leaves
1/2 t salt
6 sprigs of fresh coriander (or parsley)

Cut the chicken into six or eight pieces. Remove the skin. Wash and dry the pieces, prick

them all over with a sharp knife. Parboil 7 minutes in a covered saucepan with remaining ingredients. Remove chicken pieces and set aside. Strain stock and set aside.

See...

1 cup yogurt
1/2 t saffron
3 t boiling water
40 brown raisins, soaked in water

1/4 lb. butter
1 t oil
4 large onions, minced

Stir the yogurt until smooth. Set aside.

Soak saffron in boiling water. Set aside.

Melt butter, add oil, in heavy bottomed frying pan. Sauté the onions, stirring well, until they turn a rich, golden brown.

2 T grated green root ginger (or 1 t powdered ginger)
5 cloves garlic
4 T chopped fresh mint leaves (or 4 T tender celery leaves)
5 T minced fresh coriander (or parsley)

1 T cumin
A pinch of cayenne pepper
1 t paprika
1 t black pepper, freshly ground

Make a paste of the above ingredients, using either a mortar and pestle, or a blender. On the latter case, use a little of the chicken stock to moisten.

Add the aromatic paste to the sautéed onions and stir well over a brisk flame. Lower heat to medium. Continue to cook, stirring, until the paste is dry, the onions are turning a rich red. When the paste is dry, moisten with a tablespoon of yogurt, stirring, scraping and cooking until it becomes dry again. Repeat this process until all the yogurt has been absorbed. When the sauce has become a compact mass and is drawing away from the sides of the pan, add the chicken, stirring and coating each piece evenly with the sauce.

Cover the pan and let the chicken and sauce steam until the chicken begins to dry. Scrape and turn, moistening with one tablespoon of the chicken stock. Re-cover the pan and cook until the liquid has been absorbed. Repeat the process until all the stock has been used. Now drain the raisins and add them, as well as the saffron, to the chicken and sauce. Correct seasoning, enriching with butter, if desired.

Uncover the pan and lower the heat as much as possible. When the butter and juices rise to the top in a silky film, the chicken is ready to serve. If you can obtain it, flavor the dish with 1 tablespoon of kewra flower essence. The whole cooking process, including parboiling, should take 35 to 40 minutes.

Yield: 4 servings.

MUSANI KARA SHAHJAHANI

(Lamb or Veal Brochettes)

3 1/2 lbs. boned lamb or veal, cut in 1 1/2" cubes
2 T grated green ginger root
4 hot red peppers
5 cloves garlic
1 t onion
4 T minced fresh coriander (or parsley)

1 t salt
About 40 small white onions, peeled

Make sure the meat is fat free. Wash and dry it quickly. Prick it all over with a sharp knife. Make a paste (*masalla*) of all the ingredients (except the onions) and rub it into the pieces of meat. Marinate for 2 1/2 hours. Thread on small brochettes with a white onion between each cube of meat. Set aside.

Sauce

40 almonds, blanched and chopped fine
30 pistachio nuts, chopped fine
Seeds of 5 cardamoms, chopped fine

1 T ground coriander
1/2 cup butter
2 cups milk
Whole dried instant milk
2/3 cup heavy cream

Add enough dried instant milk (about 9 t) to the milk to give it the consistency of cream cheese. Mix milk and remaining ingredients in a heavy saucepan and stir constantly over medium heat, until thickened. Correct seasoning. Set aside.

Grill the brochettes, preferably over charcoal. They may also be sautéed in butter until crisp and brown.

The brochettes and sauce may be served in three ways:

(1) With the hot sauce spooned over the hot brochettes.

(2) Place the brochettes in a heavy saucepan, pour the sauce over them, cover the pan and steam them on the top of the stove for 15 minutes, or in a medium (350° F) oven for 30 minutes (the *dum* process).

(3) As a *korma*. Place the grilled brochettes, with their marinade, in a heavy pan, ladle a tablespoon of sauce over them, coating evenly. Cover and cook over medium heat until dry. Add additional sauce, stirring, re-covering and so on until the last of the sauce has been used. When the dish is done, the brochettes will be covered with a creamy, medium-thick sauce. Serve very hot.

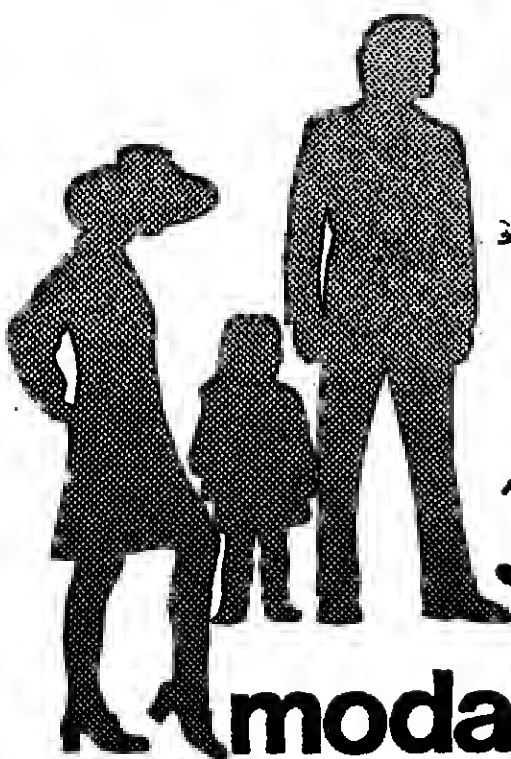
Yield: 6 servings.

These dishes may be served with rice or Indian bread, accompanied by one or two salads and side dishes of vegetables, fresh chutneys and other garnishes.

Mr. Singh is the author of several books on Indian cooking, including "Indian Cooking" published by Penguin Books.

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مكتبة المجلد

Bonn Ends Capital-Inflow Curbs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
ARTS, Jan. 30 (AP)—With a half of the announcement of the dismantling of U.S. controls on foreign investment by "German" today made a similar move in what one German official described as a "demonstration of open-mindedness on an institutional scale."

The action in lifting most of the restrictions against unwanted inflows of money was undertaken to have been worked out in operation with Washington.

The secretary of the Treasury, P. Schultz, and German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt issued their strategy at a meeting of finance ministers in Rome last week, according to a reliable source. The source said the plans were to be announced last week, but that the confusion from the French decision to lift the franc, made on Jan. 29, caused the postponement.

The European official, commenting on the back-to-back announcements, said they represented the "countervailing of liberalization against nationalistic moves in monetary and energy fields."

Under today's decision, foreigners once again will be able to buy West German securities, with the exception of short-term bonds. Nearly all controls on borrowing abroad by West German residents, and direct investments

'73 Trade Gap Hits a Record

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 30 (AP)—West Germany's trade surplus in December narrowed to 3.03 billion marks from 3.218 billion in November, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

The trade surplus for the whole of 1973 reached a record 33.1 billion marks, up from the previous high of 29.5 billion in 1972.

Exports in December totaled 15,558 billion marks, down from 15,611 billion in November, while imports declined to 12,525 billion from 12,395 billion.

Exports in 1973 totaled 178.5 billion marks up about 20 percent from 149 billion in the previous year, while imports rose 13 percent to 154.4 billion marks from 133.8 billion in 1972.

The average value of exports rose 3 percent while volume gained 18 percent. The value of imports rose 5 percent with volume up 8 percent.

50 Percent Decline From Last Year

U.S. Car Sales Slump Becomes a Rout

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—U.S. car sales slumped to a 50 percent year-to-year drop in the first week of the new year, according to a survey by the industry.

The slump is running more than 10 percent behind a year ago, collapsed big-car market has led a crisis for many dealers in three high years.

Many such as an offer to give gallons of free gasoline to one who would buy a full-size car, typify the growing desperation among many of the nation's 400 auto dealers.

Because of consumer fears of rising gasoline prices, dealers' lots are filled with inventory of new big cars such as Buicks, Mercurys, Chryslers.

One of the full-size autos pushing on their used-car have dropped in value 25 percent or more. Many dealers are squeezed by shrunken profits by huge financing bills to their inventories—\$30 a month in interest for each new car for example.

Many Detroit auto men and dealers believe that the current big-car slump stems mainly from unreasonable fears about gasoline shortages and fuel economy, so they are fighting back with psychological warfare. Some dealers stress the shortage as "temporary" in their ads. "We don't have any big cars here, just regular-size cars," one Boston-area Chevrolet dealer says.

German Auto Industry Expects Sharp Decline

FRANKFURT, Jan. 30 (AP)—Production and sales of West Germany's motor vehicle industry are expected to decline sharply this year, the Automobile Industry Federation said today.

Sales in 1973 totaled 53 billion marks, up about 10 percent from 1972. Achim Diekmann, the federation's general manager, said production rose about 3.5 percent to 3,949,065 units from 3,819,992 in 1972.

Mr. Diekmann said the first half was very good, with production rising to a record of 18,545 units a day in May. It declined to 12,781 units a day in December, however.

Mr. Diekmann said that after a 66 percent decline in orders in December from the like 1972 month, the order inflow improved in January. He said this was largely attributable to the end of the Sunday driving ban imposed in December.

The auto industry is planning its hopes on the export market to help offset the expected domestic decline. Mr. Diekmann said, although exports will probably decline in 1974.

Mr. Diekmann said the general slowing of the economy expected for 1974, sharply higher gasoline prices and other rising costs for motor vehicles as well as the shaky employment situation are the main reasons for the expectations of lower sales and production.

U.K.-U.S. Oil Firms' Merger Criticized in Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The takeover of Signal Oil & Gas Co., of California, by British Petroleum Co., of Britain, received strong criticism at a congressional hearing here yesterday.

Sen. Floyd K. Dammitt, D., Colo., chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Integrated Oil Operations, said, "Here we appear to have one of the major independent producers in the world being swallowed up by a major integrated company."

Burmah paid \$420 million in cash and forgave \$60 million in indebtedness to acquire Signal Oil & Gas, a division of Signal Companies. The acquisition became final Monday.

and French interests, had purchased 12 percent of Signal stock but had not sought to take over the company. He said the group had sought, but failed, to stop Burmah's purchase of Signal Oil in the Delaware courts.

Bruce Wilson, a deputy assistant attorney general in the antitrust division of the Justice Department, said the Justice Department is still examining the merger and that there is a possibility that a divestiture suit might be filed.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interbank rate for the dollar here Jan. 30, 1974.

Unit	Rate	Change
Spot (per \$100)	2.45	-12.46
30-day bill (per \$100)	42.1	-4.87
90-day bill (per \$100)	42.5	-4.87
6-month bill (per \$100)	42.8	-4.87
1-year bill (per \$100)	43.1	-4.87
2-year bill (per \$100)	43.4	-4.87
3-year bill (per \$100)	43.7	-4.87
4-year bill (per \$100)	44.0	-4.87
5-year bill (per \$100)	44.3	-4.87
10-year bill (per \$100)	44.6	-4.87
15-year bill (per \$100)	44.9	-4.87
20-year bill (per \$100)	45.2	-4.87
25-year bill (per \$100)	45.5	-4.87
30-year bill (per \$100)	45.8	-4.87
35-year bill (per \$100)	46.1	-4.87
40-year bill (per \$100)	46.4	-4.87
45-year bill (per \$100)	46.7	-4.87
50-year bill (per \$100)	47.0	-4.87
55-year bill (per \$100)	47.3	-4.87
60-year bill (per \$100)	47.6	-4.87
65-year bill (per \$100)	47.9	-4.87
70-year bill (per \$100)	48.2	-4.87
75-year bill (per \$100)	48.5	-4.87
80-year bill (per \$100)	48.8	-4.87
85-year bill (per \$100)	49.1	-4.87
90-year bill (per \$100)	49.4	-4.87
95-year bill (per \$100)	49.7	-4.87
100-year bill (per \$100)	50.0	-4.87

Percentages change against the dollar from central bank rate set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

PUK Expects 30 % Rise in Profits

The Pechiney-Urth-Kuhlmann group expects an increase of at least 30 percent in its 1973 consolidated net earnings to a minimum of 300 million francs (about \$87.5 million). Consolidated net earnings per share are provisionally set at 14 francs for 1973, up from 10.50 in 1972. The group's consolidated 1973 sales are expected to exceed 15 billion francs, of which 45 percent will be exports, up from 13.4 billion francs in 1972. Although there seem to be no problems for the group's raw materials supply, PUK is concerned with their high costs. However, expectation of a higher selling price for aluminum in certain markets is likely to offset the additional charges, the company notes.

Texaco Plans Refinery Expansion

Texaco plans a \$240-million construction program that will more than double the firm's capacity to process imported crude oil that other ways could not be refined because of emission standards, product quality specifications and metallurgical restrictions of equipment. Much foreign oil is "sour" crude, which has a high sulphur content. The bulk of the Texaco program will involve construction of sulphur removal and recovery facilities at four of its major U.S. refineries. The program will bring total capacity of Texaco's 12 U.S. refineries to more than 1.1 million barrels a day, the company says. Texaco says that with low-sulphur crudes becoming increasingly scarce and in heavy demand throughout the world, the facilities will

add flexibility to its U.S. refining. Construction is scheduled to begin by mid-year and be completed by the end of 1976.

Fiat's Export Sales Decline

Fiat reports its European export car sales fell between 22 and 29 percent in the first half of January compared with the same period of October, 1973, before the output and supply restrictions imposed by oil producing countries. Sales were most affected in Denmark, off 39 percent, followed by Holland, 36 percent, Belgium, 30 percent, West Germany, 29 percent, France, 27 percent, and Switzerland 23 percent, according to company figures. Fiat says domestic car sales were also "markedly lower" over the same period, but gives no actual figures.

Cedar Holdings' N.Y. Deal Canceled

Chester National Bank of Chester, New York, has canceled its contract with Cedar Holdings Ltd., of London, that called for Cedar Holdings to purchase 51 percent of Chester National's shares. Cedar Holdings made its \$3.9 million offer in October, 1972 and the Federal Reserve Board approved it last December. Shortly after, however, Cedar was caught up in what was termed a "run on the bank" by other financial institutions. Trading in its shares has been halted on the London Stock Exchange since Dec. 20. J.W. Sturt, Chester National president, says the contract was canceled because circumstances under which it was made had changed.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Can			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	582.4	481.7	
Profits (millions)	12.05	8.38	
Per Share	0.64	0.50	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	2,181.6	2,015.5	
Profits (millions)	64.4	55.3	
Per Share	3.58	2.95	

American Home Products			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	478.20	414.54	
Profits (millions)	43.09	43.38	
Per Share	0.31	0.27	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,898.04	1,896.13	
Profits (millions)	199.16	175.29	
Per Share	3.25	3.10	

Armstrong Cork			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	189.9	175.3	
Profits (millions)	11.36	9.79	
Per Share	0.44	0.37	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	794.8	884.5	
Profits (millions)	53.7	41.8	
Per Share	2.11	1.60	

Bethlehem Steel			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	1,105.5	860.4	
Profits (millions)	32.14	52.38	
Per Share	1.20	1.17	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	4,174.3	3,138.2	
Profits (millions)	306.61	134.58	
Per Share	4.72	2.02	

Clark Equipment			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	301.2	284.2	
Profits (millions)	15.25	11.36	
Per Share	1.13	0.84	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,177.8	901.1	
Profits (millions)	55.2	40.4	
Per Share	4.03	3.00	

Commonwealth Edison			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	321.4	291.5	
Profits (millions)	47.1	45.1	
Per Share	0.80	0.81	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,266.2	1,140.2	
Profits (millions)	184.4	173.7	
Per Share	3.16	3.13	

Duke Power			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	152.9	131.0	
Profits (millions)	23.9	21.0	
Per Share	0.43	0.43	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	600.5	598.2	
Profits (millions)	99.5	80.9	
Per Share	1.87	1.69	

Merk			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	297.5	242.3	
Profits (millions)	42.39	36.31	
Per Share	0.57	0.48	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,115.0	958.3	
Profits (millions)	176.4	147.56	
Per Share	2.40	1.99	

Merrill Lynch			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	205.1	183.2	
Profits (millions)	15.5	14.7	
Per Share	0.48	0.46	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	714.4	723.2	
Profits (millions)	33.0	30.3	
Per Share	1.04	1.87	

Olin			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	318.3	278.0	
Profits (millions)	8.83	6.14	
Per Share	0.37	0.26	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,259.3	1,095.3	
Profits (millions)	47.68	36.84	
Per Share	2.02	1.54	

Philly Morris			
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	71.5	53.73	
Profits (millions)	35.63	30.67	
Per Share (diluted)	1.25	1.07	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	2,802.5	2,131.2	
Profits (millions)	148.63	134.47	
Per Share (diluted)	5.21	4.37	

Report on Oil Embargo Boosts Wall St. Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The possibility of a break-up in the Arab embargo on oil to the United States propelled New York Stock Exchange prices strongly higher today.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 10 points to 862.32, and advanced unnumbered declines about 90 to 480.

Trading picked up moderately from low recent levels. Volume totaled 18.78 million shares compared with 12.85 million yesterday.

active stock, dipped 1/4 to 13 3/8, reversing a recent strong trend. Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.87 to 97.50.

McGroarty rose 1 3/4 to 16 1/4. Buttes Gas & Oil 7/8 to 38 7/8, and George A. Hormel 1/8 to 10. The last said it expects "noticeably better" 1974 earnings compared with \$1.54 last year.

U.S. Construction Contracts Decline 5 % During Month

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—New construction contracts slipped 5 percent in December to \$5.13 billion from \$5.42 billion a year earlier, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems said today.

Helped by a healthier building climate earlier last year, however, such construction for all of 1973 rose 10 percent from 1972 to \$100.07 billion.

"Part of the December drop was the further decline of housing starts—a trend that began early in 1973, but which, until now, was more than offset by a boom in nonresidential work," said George A. Christie, vice-president and chief economist for Dodge. "In December, however, the more recent problems of scarcity and shortages finally brought non-residential building up short," he added.

Contracts for nonresidential building totaled \$2.21 billion in December, down substantially from November's \$2.65 billion, but up about 1 percent from a year earlier.

Residential building contracts slipped to \$2.94 billion in December, down 25 percent from December, 1972.

Philip Morris, which reported higher quarterly earnings, picked up 2 7/8 to 113 3/8.

Black & Decker gained 5 to 105. Polaroid 3/8 to 82 5/8. IBM 3/4 to 248 1/4. Du Pont 3/4 to 159. Burroughs 3/4 to 197. Texas Instruments 1 1/2 to 35 1/8. and Fender Systems 1 1/2 to 35 1/8.

Gold mining stocks fell several points following a drop in the price of bullion on European money markets. Homestake Mining dropped 3/8 to 82 5/8. Deere & Co. 1/4 to 164 1/4. ASA 4 to 79, and Campbell Red Lake 2 1/4 to 79 3/4.

Digital Equipment gained 4 to 104, and Walt Disney 1 5/8 to 46 1/8.

American Motors, the most

Euro Is Worth...

As calculated by the Livermore Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM 3.10875 Belgian F. 47.25/12
FF 6.55900 France 7.25/12
£ 0.49250 Irish £ 0.49250
Lira 167.27277 Lux. F. 47.25/12
Guiltes 12.27272 U.S. \$ 1.0007

Mellon National Corporation

and its Subsidiaries, principally Mellon Bank, National Association
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Consolidated Statement of Condition December 31, 1973

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 872,786,000
Money Market Investments:	
Time Deposits with Other Banks	2,302,528,000
Other Investments, principally Federal Funds Sold	862,882,000
Trading Account Securities	157,668,000
Investment Securities:	
U. S. Treasury Securities	283,310,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	875,305,000
Other Securities and Investments	32,908,000
Loans	3,744,444,000
Premises and Equipment	54,882,000
Other Assets	308,785,000
Total Assets	\$9,600,489,000
Liabilities	
Deposits in Domestic Offices:	
Demand	\$2,120,172,000
Savings	967,847,000
Time	1,367,460,000
Deposits in Foreign Offices	2,826,115,000
Total Deposits	7,281,594,000
Federal Funds Purchased	1,068,778,000
Other Funds Borrowed	423,428,000
Other Liabilities	208,077,000
Total Liabilities	8,881,873,000
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	62,804,000
Shareholders' Equity	
Preferred Stock—\$1 Par Value	
Authorized—3,000,000 Shares	
Issued and Outstanding—None	
Common Stock—\$1 Par Value	
Shares Authorized	15,000,000
Shares Issued	10,088,438
Surplus	357,891,000
Undivided Profits	154,153,000
Reserve for Contingencies	45,000,000
Less: Treasury Stock—237,525 Shares in 1973, at Cost	(11,211,000)
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$55,722,000
Total Liabilities, Reserve and Shareholders' Equity	\$9,600,489,000

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Bank Limited**

have subscribed for or procured subscribers for the Bonds.

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PEANUTS

IF A PERSON REALLY LOVES SOMEONE AND WANTS SOMETHING NICE TO SAY, YOU KNOW WHAT HE CAN SAY?

HE CAN SAY, "THANK YOU FOR BEING YOU!"

AREN'T YOU GOING TO THANK ME?

SO FAR, MY WHEEL IS A TOTAL FAILURE. IT JUST HAS NO CONSUMER APPEAL...

HAVE YOU TRIED LOADING IT UP WITH GIMMICKS?

THAT'S IT!... NOW, BUT IF I PUT A GAS TANK ON IT?

YOU'D BE BEATING A THOUSAND.

© Peter Dinklage, Inc., 1988

TH' COURT IGNORES RUFIE'S IDENTIFICATION O'YO' AS TH' BANK ROBBER--

ON ACCOUNT HES A WELL-KNOWN SORREHEAD-- BUT--

~YO' WAS CAUGHT WIFTH' MONEY!! HOW 'BOUT THAT?

AH HAD T'SO BAD, TO SAVE HOOMANITY FUM TH' LATE PAPPY!!

AH LOCATED HIM IN TH' BAD PLACE. I MAH VISION. TH' CLUTE LI' FEEND WA PLANNIN' T' TAKE OVER TH' HOOMIN WO

SO FAR YORE STORY SEEMS REASONABLE--

1-31

Garry

IS IT TRUE YOU'RE EATING SARGE BREAKFAST IN BED?

YEAH... CORN FLAKES, TOAST, BANANAS, PANCAKES AND SYRUP

AFTER WHAT HE CALLED YOU THIS MORNING, I'M SURPRISED

SARGE WILL BE, TOO

IT'S ALREADY IN HIS BED

NO ONE HERE

© 1994, Universal Uclick, Inc. 1994

IRA, YOU SAY YOU ARE STILL PRIVATELY CONCERNED THAT YOUR UNCLE DRINKS TOO MUCH? ARE YOU SURE YOU'RE IN A POSITION TO JUDGE?

WELL, HE DOES HAVE THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE BIGGEST DRINKER IN HIS GROUP.

-HIS GROUP, INCIDENTALLY, IS THE UNITED STATES ARMY...

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST

MEM. LADAMUS.

1-31

YOU'RE FIRED, SAWYER! GET OUT!

YOU BET I WILL! BUT NOT BEFORE I CALL THE POLICE AND THE INSURANCE COMPANY YOU SWINDLED.

WAIT! I WAS ONLY KIDDING. I ADMIRE YOUR SPUNK, SAWYER. SUPPOSE I WRITE YOU A CHECK FOR \$10,000 AND WE SHAKE HANDS, EH?

YOU MUST TAKE ME FOR A FOOL.

NOT AT ALL, MY BOY, LET'S MAKE IT \$20,000. MAYBE YOU PREFER CASH...SO IT WON'T SHOW UP ON YOUR INCOME TAX...I HAVE A RIGHT HERE IN MY SAFE.

KEEP IT THERE

© 1974, Roy Keene. Published by 1974, World Data Annual.

I HAD A LITTLE PROBLEM WITH MY CHECKING ACCOUNT

I HAD \$14 IN THE BANK AND WROTE A CHECK FOR \$36

BUT I WORKED IT ALL OUT

I WROTE ANOTHER CHECK FOR \$22 TO MAKE IT BALANCE

-By Alan Truscott

Solution to Previous Puzzle

E	B	B	S	F	O	O	D	B	I	E	S
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E	L	L	A	R	E	E	A	N	D	O	F

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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RABEG

POKE IT WITH
YOUR FINGER

DELAUF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)
 Jumble: QUOTA THICK LAVISH CHARGE

Answer They may go on leg at weddings-HATS

ROGER CASEMENT

By Brian Inglis. Illustrated. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
448 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Paul Johnson

SIR Roger Casement's life was a personal tragedy enshrined in the seemingly unending collective tragedy of Britain's relations with Ireland. Born in 1864 near Dublin (but educated in Ulster), he was by nationality British and only gradually came to regard himself as an Irish-

man pure and simple. Indeed the greater part of his adult life was spent in the British public service. At the age of 20 he became an administrative officer in the enterprise state E.M. Stanley was setting up in the Congo basin, and which later became the private empire of Leopold II of the Belgians under the name of the Congo Free State. The atmosphere of the Congo was fully described in "Heart of Darkness" by Joseph Conrad, who met and admired Casement at the time.

Casement was tall, good-looking

ing, sensitive and introspective, already a confirmed victim of what he described as the terrible disease of homosexuality. He was also an idealist and a passionate defender of the underdog. In 1895 he entered the British consular service, first as consul to Portuguese East Africa, later in Portuguese West, and in this capacity he carried out an investigation of conditions in the Congo under colonial rule. He was shocked and indignant at the horrors of the forced labor system imposed on the natives.

For many years Irish nationalists, and others, believed that the diaries had been deliberately forged by the British, a theory made plausible by the resolute refusal of the Home Office to allow any independent person to inspect them.

The report, published in 1912, made Casement an international celebrity and he was knighted. During these years, however, he was becoming increasingly concerned that Britain's treatment of Ireland was a cold-blooded policy of brutality. As a result of his public statements, he became heavily involved in the Home Rule movement and in attempts to arm Irish nationalists, both against the British and against the already heavily armed Ulster Protestants.

In 1965, as a final gesture of appeasement to Irish public opinion, the Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, allowed Casement remains to be removed from Brixton Prison, and transferred to Ireland, where they were buried with full honours. The whole of the melancholy tale has now been told in a book that is both readable for the thoroughgoing objectivity and excellent common sense. He reveals Casement as a noble but flawed figure: a man capable of the greatest courage, yet torn apart both by his conflict of loyalties and by his sexual urges.

As for Ireland, he thought it could get a much better deal from a victorious Germany. In October, 1914, he took the fatal step of traveling secretly to Germany, where he tried to raise a volunteer Irish brigade from among British prisoners of war.

By WILL Wenz

ACROSS		47 Humility,	22 Place d'Etoile
1 "Twelfth Night"	heroine	48 Course	sight
6 Entreat		50 Miss Muffet's	23 Curses
11 Davis or Ryder		52 ——— room	24 Rebukes strongly
15 "Comedians' org."		53 Glamorous era,	25 Decadent
15 Metric measure		in France	26 Toss around
16 Number		58 Ocean: Abbr.	28 Depending on
17 Site of the Eiffel		59 Actor: Selson	chance
Tower		60 All, in Paris	29 Small stream
19 Short snort		61 ——— Willie	31 Playground
20 Malleable		Winkie	equipment
21 Malicious		62 Taunts	32 Kind of mark
23 Unusual		63 Kind of thief	34 Inclined
25 French novelist			35 "Lady's Book"
27 Name of a sort		DOWN	
28 Author Anatole		1 Holiday: Abbr.	38 African republics
30 Light colors		2 Sort of Suffix	40 Coerce crudely
31 Memento of a		3 Wood sorrel	43 Rolling or
ski spill		4 One use for a	clothes
33 Child's game		candlestick or	44 Experts
36 Orators' park		wine bottle	45 Last thing
37 ——— you		5 Crab and love	46 Greek island,
believe it?"		6 Fold	to Greeks
38 Whale: Prefix		7 Deimate	47 Bearings
39 Direction: Abbr.		8 Coup d'—	48 Poem
40 Ailing		9 Tuneable abbr.	50 Fitcher's plate
41 Surrounded by		10 Warbl	51 Ballet step
McFarland of		11 Embarrassing	54 Walsh
"Our Gang"		moment	55 Canadian
44 Sufficient		12 Combine	province: Abbr.
45 Winter sport		13 Diarist	56 Actress Hagen
		16 Day, in Lima	57 Comic-strip
			sound

Art Buchwald

The Dollar Is Champ

WASHINGTON—The American Dollar, which was knocked on its fanny in 1973, has made a remarkable comeback in the last few months.

To find out what happened I went to the training camp for an interview. The Dollar was in the ring trading punches with the Italian Lira and it wasn't even perspiring. At the end of the round, it came over to the ropes to talk to me.

"Champ," I said, "there does it feel to be back on top again?"

"Everyone had me counted out," the Dollar chuckled. "But I knew I'd make a comeback. The gnomes of Zurich kept saying, 'The greenback's washed up and can't fight anymore.' But they didn't know what they were talking about. I'm at my fighting weight now and I can lick any currency in the world."

"You sound like the old American Dollar we used to know."

"You better believe it. Did you see what I did to the French Franc last week?"

"You pulverized it. How do you explain that?"

"I think you're being too modest."

"Man, I'm not modest. I'm as mean as I ever was. But you can't put the Pound in the same class with the Franc and the Yen."

"Champ, now that you're on top again do you think you can stay there?"

"As long as people have to pay for oil with dollars I'm going to hold the title."

"How do you think you can do against Gold?"

"Now you're talking about the big fight I have coming up. The gamblers are still betting on Gold, but I'm not afraid of it. Hell, it's only as good as the gnomes say it is. I'm going to have Gold on the ropes by the 10th round or hang up my gloves. You have to excuse me now. I have to spar a little with the Spanish Peseta—just to keep in condition, you understand."

Only 81 Swiss Jobless

ZURICH, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Switzerland had only 81 unemployed last year, a record low level, out of a working population of three million, official statistics published here today showed. The average number of unemployed in 1973 was 100.

Mary Blume

Little Big Horn Seen as a Proletarian Victory

PARIS (REUTERS).—The scandal is nothing like that caused by "La Grande Bouffe," which offended on an international level, but still Marco Ferreri has managed to shock with his new film, "Touche Pas à Femme Blanche" (Hands Off the White Woman), in which he takes the Western, a form as holy in Europe as in the United States, or perhaps holier, and uses it for his own devices. These include commenting on capitalism and genocide and ingeniously staging Custer's Last Stand in the disemboweled belly of Paris, Les Halles.

Ferreri says he looked at the huge crater caused by the demolition of Paris' former central markets and from that crater he saw a Western emerge: "Visually, Les Halles is the perfect place to talk about genocide—an ancient setting being destroyed, an enormous crater in the center that suggests the arenas where slaves were killed. It's not just another Indian that bites the dust in Les Halles, but a civilization."

The Cast

Having set Little Big Horn in Paris it seemed perfectly normal to Ferreri to cast French and Italian actors in his Western. Marcello Mastroianni is a man of letters and fastidiously chiseled Custer. Michel Piccoli is loudmouthed Buffalo Bill, and Serge Reggiani the naked Indian who speaks for Revolution ("Collective action on our part and the Americans will be dead").

Catherine Deneuve is one of those implacably serene Western heroines, sending men to the slaughter with cheerful clichés and making the staunch Olivia de Havilland of "Custer's Last Stand," with Errol Flynn, seem a flibbertigibbet in comparison. One of the best things to the film is the combination of the traditional Western's straitlaced sentimentality with its awful butchery.

Ferreri has of course seen many Westerns. Like everyone, I was raised with them—Westerns and Topolino (Mickey Mouse). He's not a fan and especially dislikes the films of John Ford, where, he says, "genocide is glorified." The Western, he says, takes in the most simplistic fashion, the concepts of God, Country and Family while he, Ferreri, takes these same concepts and explodes them through laughter.

"It isn't Arizona that makes the Western," he says. "A Western is also ideas. The Western brings us certain ideas; why



Marco Ferreri

can't we bring our ideas to the Western?"

Ferreri's ideas are of course contrary to those of the traditional Western. The Indians are the downtrodden proletariat and their victory over Custer represents a victory of the people. But, warns the film, there will be other Custers, not necessarily American.

"Custer" is not typically American but typical of power," he says. "There are American, Greek, and Portuguese Custers. But he does feel a particular anger against the United States."

"You look at the pyramids," he says "and you know the Egyptians sacrificed a lot of people to build them but at least the pyramids are there. The Americans sacrificed a lot of people. What for? Not to build America."

Ferreri is an engaged Trotskyite but is convinced that films have no political use. "I make films because it is my job, it feeds me," he says.

"I don't especially know what I want to say in a film—that would be an aristocratic approach. If I knew what I wanted to say, I would say nothing. And that would be the best thing."

Despite its triumphant juxtaposition of Custer and Les Halles, Ferreri's film is irreparably flawed, partly because he had to shoot in great haste in order to have the Halles background before it totally disappeared under the wrecker's ball. The film has had an inordinate number of titles, perhaps testifying to a certain confusion: "The Western I Dreamed of as a Kid," "The True Life of Custer," "Last Days of Custer," "General Custer Died in Paris." The English-language title is "Custer Had It Coming."

A heavy-headed 45-year-old Milanese with a Toppolino wristwatch, Ferreri began as a veterinarian and has made 17 films marked by a sort of tooth-grinding comedy. "These days one can only speak of sentiments and concepts to a comic way," he says. "Thanks to comedy one can say as many things as, say, Bergman in a dramatic film." The classic well-made film is, he says, a horrible thing to continue making today—"It's like building the Pantheon again"—while avant-garde intellectuals are, he says, always behind the times.

His Ideas

In 1971 Ferreri made a 16-mm film at American and Canadian pop festivals called "Parce Pagare per Essere Felici" (Why Pay to Be Happy?) and a few months ago he returned to New York to promote "La Grande Bouffe." He hated the United States this time, and while part of the reason may be personal pique—"I know John Ford but they don't know any Italians except Mastroianni and Fellini"—he also felt a genuine horror and desecration there.

"I am angrier than ever with Americans. There is too much oneness over nothing. When you're there there is nothing, there are no men. If that's the future, it is sad."

"The young have disappeared in America. Five years ago they were everywhere, one saw things colored by their visions. Now they are gone."

"I never saw a city more unhealthy and dirtier than New York. You look in the garbage cans, there's enough to make 80 kilos of soup in one enough to make 300 kilos in another. And this rot, the horrible rot."

"The faces of the blacks in Times Square—a country should not free a people only to free their merchant sale."

No one, says Ferreri, is happy there, not even the rich. The one place he thought civilized and felt happy in was New York's Little Italy. "It's the only possible part of town, it is Mafia," he says.

Or, as Ferreri might well say in summary, "Give it back to the Indians."



QUEENLY—Princess Anne, looking through the camera, with her brother, Prince Charles, at the opening of the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, New Zealand, Wednesday. Other members of the royal family were also present.

PEOPLE: Hunt Gives Krogh T On Life Behind Bars

Howard Hunt, of Watergate fame, obviously knows the ropes at the federal prison farm in Allenwood, Penn., where he has been doing time since his conviction 10 months ago. So it was only natural that he had some hints for Egil (Bud) Krogh, the former White House aide who has 10 days to report to Allenwood, where he will serve six months for perjury. "I haven't seen Bud in some time," said Hunt, as he left the U.S. district courthouse in Washington—his appealing Judge John J. Sirica's ruling that he cannot withdraw his guilty plea and is out of jail on bond.

"I felt a few birds might be helping like you would give anybody going to boot camp on entering this service for the first time. We had a cordial conversation."

Louis Aragon, the French novelist and poet, broke a leg when he was struck by a car while crossing the Place de la Concorde in Paris. The 76-year-old Aragon is reported in satisfactory condition at Hôpital St. Louis.

The Soviet Union has granted a visa to Charlotte Dalgic of Palo Alto, Calif., the state employee who wants to marry Soviet actor Boris Markin (REUTERS, Jan. 5).

Miss Dalgic, 31, carried on a six-year correspondence with her fiancé after a chance meeting at a Soviet airport. Last year, she went back to the Soviet Union and spent a month in Moscow.

Jean Provost, 52, Le Figaro and the picture group of magazines, having a radio admittance to the Soviet Union. He was married Friday in Paris to Elisabeth De Provost, the second wife of a French diplomat.

Bonhead of the pet player Al Hirt, the award from the head Club last week, the more than 100 shows who bought football games last stayed home to wait for the Miami Dolphins' defeat in the Bowl. The Dolphins, who were in Dallas, were not in sports.

—SAMI

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